THE

Bombay Gazette.

TEN PAGES.

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No. 55,279—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911				
11th March	EGYPT	7912	----	---
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	ARCADIA	7000	----	---
26th "	PERSIA	7951	----	---
1st April	MARMORA	10609	----	---
8th "	CALEDONIA	7556	----	---
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10685	----	---
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7982	----	---
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10500
20th "	EGYPT	7912	----	---

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 525 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

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... service from BOMBAY to
...NZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1911.
b Sultan	2,884	Jantzen	19th March
a Markgraf	3,630	Ible	22nd "
a Prasident	3,300	Bremer	12th April.
b Somali	2,700	Stoffregen	19th "

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

26, Mulow Street, Bombay, 2nd March, 1911.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	10th March.	6 p.m.†	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	13th March.	11 a.m.*	P D & O M.
Kola	1206	Thurs.	16th March.	9 a.m.	via C. M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1206 tons, on Thursday, 16th March, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Goalpara," 2147 tons, on Monday, the 13th March, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday, 23rd March, calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Wardha," 3967 tons, sailing on or about the 11th March;

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

9th March, 1911.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzine.	15th Mar. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Manoini	15th April 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzine	15th May 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 723; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Mar. 1911
Capri	6,000	G. Figari	16th April 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th May 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 155 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Yarra	4,142	Bistorcelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Armand Behic	6,385	Guionnet	11th May 1911.
Caledonien	4,130	Lafont	8th June 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	Sellier	6th July 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Bruno	31st July 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	3rd Aug. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Caledonien	4,130	Lafont	24th Mar. 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	Sellier	21st April "

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ● NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION

CURES TO STAY CURED.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,375,444,33

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT, Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE, 42-43, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Ihaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld"

BOMBAY RACES.

To obtain a thorough appreciation of all the special and interesting features of a race as a whole, to anxiously watch the performance or form of a horse in which you are most interested and to enjoy a race from the start to an exhilarating finish, you cannot do without one of the following.

BINOCULARS.—

GOERZ—TRIEDER
NEO—TRIEDER
HELI—TRIEDER
PAGOR
LONDON DERBY
MARCKS' PRISM.

They are revelations in power, precision and field of view. The use of any one of the foregoing glasses will present to your sight something

NEW AND EXTRAORDINARY,

as they possess the power of Binocular Telescopes six times their size and they will give you a phenomenal field which cannot be obtained in any other form of binocular or telescope.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

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GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

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MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

"ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

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1908

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
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MONGINI BROTHERS

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

CHOCOLATE CREAMS
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} Fresh made at their Confectionery Works.

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PETERS' CHOCOLATES
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MILK CHOCOLATE
CHOCOLATE in tins
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Presentation Boxes of CHOCOLATES, etc. etc.

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NAGPUR, JALGAON & BROACH

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FOR

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APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Gratton Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. K. Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 13th of March, at 6-30 P. M.

H. F. LODGE,
W. A. HAIG BROWN,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

NOTICE.

MR. WILFRED KENYON BATTEY having LEFT OUR SERVICE, his Power of Attorney is, THIS DAY, CANCELLED.

JOHN DICKINSON & CO., LTD.
6th March, 1911.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

A THROUGH SERVICE of TRAINS with Dining Cars, attached throughout the day and Corridor Coaches will be introduced, on and from the 1st April, 1911, between Bombay, Umballa and Kalka (for Simla) via Rutlam, Muttra, Delhi, Meerut and Saharanpur.

Fast Trains will connect at Rutlam with these Expresses to and from Mhow and Indore from and to Bombay.

TIMINGS.

Bombay	...Dep.	22-15	Simla	...Dep.	8- 0
Rutlam	...Arr.	10-20	Kalka	...Arr.	14-43
Do.	...Dep.	10-35	Do.	...Dep.	16- 0
Muttra	...Arr.	22-22	Umballa	...Arr.	18-22
Do.	...Dep.	22-42	Do.	...Dep.	19- 0
Delhi	...Arr.	1 45	Saharanpur	...Arr.	20-48
Do.	...Dep.	2- 5	Do.	...Dep.	21-22
Meerut	...Arr.	3-49	Meerut	...Arr.	23-43
Do.	...Dep.	3-59	Do.	...Dep.	23-53
Saharanpur	...Arr.	6-21	Delhi	...Arr.	1-36
Do.	...Dep.	6-36	Do.	...Dep.	2- 0
Umballa	...Arr.	8-20	Muttra	...Arr.	4-55
Do.	...Dep.	8-40	Do.	...Dep.	5-15
Kalka	...Arr.	11- 0	Rutlam	...Arr.	17-20
Do.	...Dep.	11-30	Do.	...Dep.	17-40
Simla	...Arr.	18-20	Bombay	...Arr	7-15

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th February, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RUNNING OF SPECIAL TRAINS FROM DELHI TO BOMBAY, ON THURSDAYS, IN CONNECTION WITH THE THROUGH OVERLAND MAILS UP TO 20TH APRIL, 1911.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will run from DELHI to BOMBAY, on each of the following dates, leaving Delhi at 8-15 a.m. and arriving Bombay at 3-0 P.M. the next day. Intermediate Timings can be obtained at G. I. P. Railway Stations :—

Thursday, 23rd " " ...To meet s.s. "Persia"
" 30th " " ...To meet s.s. "Marmora"
" 6th April " " ...To meet s.s. "Caledonia"
" 20th " " ...To meet s.s. "Mantua"

For passengers from and via Lucknow a Compo (I and II Class) carriage will run from Lucknow by the 9-25 A.M. Passenger Train due at Jhansi at 4-2 P.M., where it will be attached to the Special Train. Berths can be reserved by the specials from any Stations, north of Itarsi on application to the Station Superintendent, Delhi Junction or the Station Master, Jhansi.

No reserved accommodation can be booked by these Special Trains through from a foreign line except from Lucknow. All passengers booked via Delhi from Foreign Lines will have to change at Delhi Junction, but these specials will not wait for any Foreign Line Train which may be running late.

On the days these specials run, no reserved accommodation either compartments or carriages will be allowed by the ordinary Up Punjab Mail from any Station on this Railway.

Reserved carriages or compartments can be arranged by the specials, but only from Delhi, Mutra, Agra Cantonment, Gwalior, Lucknow, Cawnpore and Jhansi, on application to the Station Superintendent, Delhi Junction, or the Station Master, Jhansi, giving 72 hours' notice. Such reserved accommodation will be provided only as far as the load of the train will permit, or in the case of accommodation from Lucknow and Cawnpore to the extent of the bogie carriage running from Lucknow.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RUNNING OF SPECIAL TRAIN FROM DELHI TO BOMBAY, ON TUESDAY, 21ST MARCH, IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXTRA P. & O. STEAMER "ARCADIA," SAILING FROM BOMBAY, ON WEDNESDAY, 22ND MARCH 1911.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will run from DELHI to BOMBAY, on TUESDAY, the 21st March, 1911, leaving Delhi at 3-55 A.M., and arriving Bombay at 2-20 P. M., the next day, to meet the extra P. & O. Steamer "Arcadia" leaving Bombay, on the 22nd March, 1911. Intermediate Timings can be obtained at G. I. P. Railway Stations.

For Passengers from and via Lucknow a Compo (I and II Class) Carriage will run from Lucknow by the 9-25 A. M. Passenger Train due at Jhansi at 4-2 P. M., where it will be attached to the Special Train. Berths can be reserved by this special from any Stations north of Itarsi on application to the Station Superintendent, Delhi Junction, or the Station Master, Jhansi.

No reserved accommodation can be Booked by this Special Train through from a Foreign Line except from Lucknow. All Passengers Booked via Delhi from Foreign Lines will have to change at Delhi Junction, but this special will not wait for any Foreign Line Train which may be running late except the E. I. Railway Mail due into Delhi, at 8-28 A.M.

On the day this special runs, no reserved accommodation either compartments or carriages, will be allowed by the ordinary Up-Punjab Mail, from any Station on this Railway.

Reserved Carriages or compartments can be arranged by the special but only from Delhi, Mutira, Agra Cantonment, Gwalior, Lucknow, Cawnpore and Jhansi, on application to the Station Superintendent, Delhi Junction, or the Station Master, Jhansi, giving 72 hours' notice. Such reserved accommodation will be provided only as far as the load of the train will permit, or in the case of accommodation from Lucknow and Cawnpore to the extent of the bogie carriage running from Lucknow.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1911.

FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND TYPE CASTING MACHINE, in working order.. Can be seen at the "Bombay Gazette." Press.

Apply to—

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette."

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"CLIPPINGS FROM A ROUGH ASHLAR".

A COLLECTION of Masonic and other Verse by P. M. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, F. R. S. I, (Lond), F. R. S. A. (Dublin), Dedicated by Permission to R. W. B. the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K. C. I. E., P. D. G. M., Bombay.

Newly Printed Cr., 16-M. O. and will be shortly issued. Edition Limited. Register Orders with Publishers, B. L. PRESS, Byculla. ONE SHILLING.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c. is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1911 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1911, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 7th day of March, 1911.

S. B. BROACHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT, 1911.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT, this year, will start on THURSDAY, 30th March.
Entries CLOSE on MONDAY, 20th March.
Drawing will take place at the Gymkhana, on THURSDAY, 23rd March, at 6-30 p.m., and all Teams entered are invited to send a representative.
Entrance Fee, Rs. 25.
The winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.
Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners up respectively.
Secretaries of Gymkhana and Regimental teams are requested to let the undersigned know the names of the Players before March 15th, in order that arrangements may be made for their accommodation if possible.
Entries should be sent as soon as possible with fee to the undersigned.
Rules, 1910-1911.

W. R. SHARPE,
H. S. G. VIDAL,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana.
Bombay, 16th February, 1911.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as 2 sets of draining room sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, almyrahs, cupboards, dining, dressing and washband tables, chest of drawers, large size phonographs, iron safes, grand piano, double sets of harness, typewriters.

2 almost new cameras 15 by 12 and 12 by 10 size, with Dalmier lens.

AT 3 P. M. (S. T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred brougham,
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
The property of gentlemen—
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 rubber-tyred mailphaeton and grey Arab horses 14, 3 going on harness.
1 Kitson Humber 2 cylinder motor car to seat 4 in going order.

On TUESDAY, the 14th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 11, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, rich glasswares and crockeryware, best platedware, set of dining table and chairs, mirrored back sideboard and dinner waggon, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, handsome chiffoniers and corner cabinets, marble, and tiled topped tables and teapoys, lady's and gent's writing tables, English iron bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washband tables, reclining sofas, hat and bookstands, etc., the property of Brigadier-Major Captain C. F. Dobbs and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PLOT OF LAND AT AMBOLI VILLAGE, NEAR ANDHERI.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay as the Administrator of the Estate of the late Louis Braaz Miranda, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 18th day of March next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, in Bombay, the following landed property :—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land with trees standing thereon, admeasuring about 6 goonthas, bearing Survey No. 103, Plot No. C and Falni No. 13, an Assessment 4 annas, situate at Kelwani, Amboli, Taluka Salsette, Zilla, Thana, and bounded on the East by the land of Esko Francis Gomes on the West and South by the land of Zoojemarin Ghosal, on the North by the land of Lawries Matse Don.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned,

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 10th March, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLES and UNCLAIMED BOOKED and UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 18th March, 1911, at 2-30 p. m, (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot ; Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's stables.

A quantity of valuable and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF 126 Bales Damaged COTTON.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th March, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Offices:—

110 Bales F. P. damaged cotton, Pulgaon to Colaba, Invoice No. 317 of 12-2-10.
16 Bales F. P. damaged cotton, Pulgaon to Colaba, Invoice No. 318 of 12-2-10.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p. m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods, cases of earthenware, chocolate, chloride of sulphur and ether, keys rock soda and sauce, iron pipes, bags of sugar and millet, waste and torn papers, 50 pieces jarrah timber.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 10th March, 1911.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH, NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT
BY ORDER OF THE
CENSUS AUTHORITIES.
NO PERFORMANCE.

TO-MORROW.
A Startling Attraction
"MESSINA."

We show you the rebuilding of the New City, the blasting by dynamite of the old ruins and a complete tour round the whole scene of the

GREAT CATASTROPHE.

A WONDERFUL PICTURE.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 P. M.

THE MAIDAN MARINE LINES,

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

AUSTRALIAN BUCKJUMPERS
(En route to England.)

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
SATURDAY, MARCH 11TH, 1911.

Doors open 8-45 P. M. Commence 9-30 P. M.

30 OUTLAW 30
HORSES, PONIES AND MULES.

EXHIBITION OF
Daring and Sensational Riding, Spear Throwing, Lassooing, Sharp Shooting, Stock Whip Manipulation.

Australia's best Horsemen headed by
BILLY WAITE,
The Champion Roughrider of Australia.

OPEN CHALLENGE
100 Rs. GIVEN AWAY 100 Rs.
To anyone who can ride the Mule.
BUMPER once round the Stockyard.

Prices,—Boxes to hold 5, Rs. 20 ; First Class, Rs. 4; Second Class, Rs. 2; Third Class, Re. 1 & As. 8.
Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

NOTICE.

Owing to the departure of the horses by the Massilia on Thursday, the 16th, the season will be curtailed to 4 nights only.

Doors Open 8-45. Commence 9-30 prompt.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL, DAILY, 8-30 A. M. to 8 P. M., Standard, including SUNDAYS,
From 1st to 15th March, 1911.

"Admission annas four from Monday, March 6th to 15th inclusive."

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
BAND :—THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS, From 6 to 8 EVENING and every night, at 9-30.

FRIDAY, 10th March,
The RINK will be CLOSED by order of the Census Authorities.

TUESDAY, 14th March,
MORNING SESSION, from 9 to 11
With the Band being Bank Holiday.

ANOTHER NIGHT OF EXCITEMENT.
SPORTS AND A STEEPLECHASE
Horses will be kindly lent by a local club, as the numbers will be limited, entries must be made early to secure a mount.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
SKATING SESSIONS,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS ONLY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.
FORT BOMBAY

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM :—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SMALL FLAT TO LET, on Apollo Bunder, 2nd FLOOR, Furnished, from May 1; six months certain. Rent 175. Apply Box No. 2522, care of this Office.

BUNGALOW TO LET.—Furnished, April to December, four Bedrooms. The Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Mr. Nigel F. Paton.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 2 and Re. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

FRESH CREAM, Re. 1 per lb.; TABLE BUTTER, Ans. 12 per lb.; PURE MILK, Ans. 3 per Seer:— THE PARISIAN DAIRY, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES.—We specialize in these. Spare parts stocked. A call will convince you as to the smartness and utility of our goods. No upbill prices. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Re. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 ¾d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal— Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3, Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. B. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2¼ per thousand (If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

"THE EMPIRE,"—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 16 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old ; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC "FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s. ; double from 7s. ; sitting and bed room from 15s. ; suites from 21s. ; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES. BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited : PHILLIPS & Co. Limited ; KEMP & Co., &c.,

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 16,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,600,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	NEW YORK	ZLOILO
HONGKONG	PEKING	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Entebbe,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kampala. Uganda.
Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)..... Rs. 28,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... ,, 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
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Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF KAKNI SUSI.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of the Presidency Mills Co., Ld., and on account and risk of Shah Tulsidas Nagindas.

About 21 Bales of Kakni Susi No. 9 size 24 inch by 24 yards by 4½ lbs. total pieces 1680. Each containing 80 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 grey Arab pony, 14-1, 6 years, ridden by a lady believed sound, owner going to England.
1 Arab horse, 4 years old.
1 bay waler gelding "Naples," aged 14 2-3, goes well in harness,

By order of Messrs. Cox and Co., and account and risk of the concerned—

1 two cylinder 8-10 H. P. five seated ALL DAY and Union motor-car, Battery ignition complete with cape cart hood, wind screen lamps, etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Khatao Mansion, 1st Floor, Wellington Lines, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side board and dumb-waiters, drawingroom sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, rich oleographs, engravings, and oil paintings, wall and table lam

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, March 8.] [BOMBAY, March 9.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	81 1-8		3-16
do. Rentes ...	97 1-2	un	chgd
4 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	97	un	chgd
4 1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 7-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 3-8	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence...	24 1-2	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York ...	52 7-8	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-30 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20-47	un	chgd
do. do. New York ...	4-85 3-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2 p.c. since		
do. Short London Bills	16th	inst.	
3 months' sight ..	29-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 3-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 7-8—1-32.

Closing Tone of Silver.—China buying

Amount paid into the Bank of England, about £200,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Rs. 9,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 8,40,000 " to Bombay
" 40,000 " to Madras

Total Rs. 18,10,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 7 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 7 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·03.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 13,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta,
" 63,20,000 " to Bombay,
" 5,00,000 " to Madras.

Total Rs. 81,90,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 7 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 7 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·07.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale, Rs. 1,01,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 80,00,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Increased demand.	Steady.
Futures	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	Quiet.
Manchester	...	Quiet but firm.
Total Sales	...	10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export		1,000
Imports	...	2,000
Mid-Americans	...	5·64+0·09
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	9 3-4 unch'd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
7·41	7·41	7·41	7·38
+07	+06	+06	+05

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·25	7·12	6·79	6·66	6·60
+06	+05	+05	+03	+06

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	11,000
Receipts at " Last year ...	12,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	5,000
Exports to Continent ...	38,000
Spot Cotton— ...	14·30 unchgd.
Futures—Month of May 14-21—07	Advanced on favorable cables and declined later by weakness New Orleans market.
Futures—Month of July 14-04—06	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	14 3-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of Mar ...	14-20—09
Do. " May ...	14-26—15
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Firm;

WHEAT.

...34 1-4 unchgd

...—Nominal.

...33 1-4 unchgd

...inal.

...-4 !

...&c.—

...ady.

...oted

...&c.—

...inal

...1-4

...st value,
...s., 85 p.c.
...47 1-3

...llers.
...4+1-4

...72 1-2+1-3
...rs.

...12 3-8 unchgd

...rs—Firmer.

...266 3-4 +1-4
...d 6
...854 5-16

...35-3
...llow ... 36
...uction—Easier,

...nulated Sugar C & F
...dia (Double-bags) .. 13-1 1-2.
... Months of Shipment... May-Aug.
Tone—Firm at the advance.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F
India ...12 10 1-2—Nominal,
Do Months of Shipments ...Mar.-April.
Tone—Unchanged.
German Beet-root 88 o/o ...10 3—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...April,
Tone—Firm or owing to smaller Cuban receipts.
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F
India ...14-1 1-2—Sellers
Months of Shipments ...Mar-Aug.
Tone—Firm.—Holders asking higher prices.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...11 10 1-2—Value,
Months of Shipments ...March,
Tone—Firm
Java Sugar—Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS:

THURSDAY EVENING] [9TH March, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
5 Packages Sov	24,675	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Gold coins ...	2,241		
Rupees.....	1,000		
8 Packages Sov	1,972	Bushr	Sundry Importers
Gold coins ...	2,627		
Rupees.....	16,075		
4 Bundles Sov...	1,080	Muscat	Sundry Importers
Gold do ...	819		
Rupees.....	5,895		
1 Bundle Sov...	2,000	Bahrein	M M & Co
1 do do...	1,121	Muscat	do
1 Bundle Sov	60	Verawal	do
1 do Rs.....	2,000	Linga	do
3 do Rs.....	6,000	do	Standard OilCo of New York
13 Bundle Sov..	1,515	Koweit	Sundry Importers
Gold coins...	52		
Rupees	27,330		
2 Bundles Sov.	4,250	Debai	H Mahmad

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 7th March 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	46	54,123
B B and C I Railway ...	53	62,794

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is 36 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet but steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d. on Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. to 1-4d. for 3 months' sight bills. Though 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits has been available, private bills have been scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-16d. to 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d. 15 April
Do. France	...171
Do. Marks	...138 3-4 to 139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...131 1-4
Shanghai "	...176
Japan "	...143 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 96 3-8 for cash and the settlement and declined 1-16 to 96 5-16, at which rate it has remained steady until the close. Calcutta rates are easier.

We quote:—

Cash ...	...	Rs.	96	5 0
Settlement ...	...	"	96	5 0

BULLION:—

Bar Silver in London closed yesterday 1-8 higher for ready at 24 3-8 and 1-8 higher for delivery in 2 months at 24 1-2. The New York rate was 1-4 higher at 52 7-8. The local market opened at 61 1-2 ex duty for ready and has improved during the day. A fair business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs:	24	0 0
Australian " ...	...	"	24	0 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	"	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...		"	61	12 0
" 1st settlement ...		"	61	14 0
" 2nd settlement ...		"	62	4 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The market opened with prices about Rs. 2 lower than yesterday's closing quotations, and has been quiet but steady during the day with only a small business passing. Good Broach kept steady at Rs 347, and there were sellers of fine March at Rs. 357, and April at Rs. 354. At the close good is quoted Rs. 346-47.

There was a moderate demand by shippers for ready cotton, but mills were quiet and buying only for immediate requirements.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M G Broach	...354	April
Fine M G Broach	...357	March
Good M G Broach	...346-47	"
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	...353	"
Fine M G Nagpur Kampti	...350	"
Fine M G Damangaum Pulgaon	...342	"
Fine M G Khangaum Akola	...337-3	"
Fine M G Amraoti	...337-3	"
Fine M G Muttia	...322-23	"
F G M G Khandeish	...308	"
Fine M G Khandeish	...326	"
Fine M G Bengals	...313-14	"
F G H G Bengals	...293	"
Good Westerns H G	...345	April-May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...355	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone ...	...	Easier.
Estimated Sales ...	...	8,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	15,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July
7·36	7·36	7·36	7·33
—5	—5	—5	—5

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·30	7·07	6·74	6·62	6·56
—5	—5	—5	—4	—4

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

After touching Rs. 13·2 for April-May last night, the market is easier to-day.

We quote:—

Ready ...	...	Rs.	12 6	0 B. T.
April-May ...	...	"	12 15	6 R. T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi April-May...		Rs.	7 3	6 R. T.
Ready Brown Cawnpore...		"	6 7	0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat ...		"	7 12	0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

The market is steadier with a good enquiry.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...		Rs.	52	8 0
Mimbara ...		"	53	8 0
Yellow Hinganghat ...		"	57	0 0
Red Jubbulpore ...		"	50	0 0
Black Kutni ...		"	45	8 0

POPPYSEED:—

The market is steady.

We quote:—

Ready ...	...	Rs.	10 12	0 B. T.
April-May ...	...	Rs.	10 12	0 "

CASTORSEED:—

Quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready and forward	...	Rs.	36	0 0

COTTONSEED:—

Steady.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	25	8 0	to Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Easier, little doing.

We quote:—

Bold Grain	...	Rs.	45	0 0
Small	...	Rs.	44	0 0

WHEAT:—

Quiet.

We quote:—

White Bangla Feb.-Mar.		Rs.	4 10	0 R. T.
White Delhi Mar.-Apl.		"	4 15	0 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,587 1-2
Bank of Burma	134
Bank of India	68
Eastern Bank	70 1-2
Indian Specie	50 1-2
Bombay Merchants' Bank... ...	9 1-4

MILLS.

David	368 3-4
Finlay Mill...	232 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,635
Standard	920
Sohinoor	630
New Great Eastern	162 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	122
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	168
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	277 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16
Colaba Land and Mill	1,110
Tata I. & S. Co. Ld. Ord	39 1-2

A good lot of Shivrajpur Shares changed hands at 16 and Tata Ordinary Shares at 39 1-2 and Bombay Merchants' Bank Shares at 9 1-4 X. D.

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley 490

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	—	...	11,156 bales
Wheat ...	...	...	8,144 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	37,513 "
Rapeseed ...	...	...	7,259 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	3,700 "
Poppyseed ...	...	...	150 "
Groundnuts...	...	...	12,661 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	4,504 "
Rice ...	...	...	44,143 "
Myrabollams ...	...	...	7,130 "
Cottonseed ...	...	...	13,012 "
Mowraseed ...	...	...	11 "
Gram ...	...	...	1,337 "
Joowar ...	...	...	165 "
Maize ...	...	...	113 "

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—122 bales wool and 5 bales goats' hair W and A Graham; 9,000 cwts maiz, and 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1 bale goat hair, Esmail Doosa and Co; 20 bales wool, J Mullchand; 5 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co; 12 bales wool, S B and A Bassu; 46 bales wool, H L M Jethe; 50 bales cotton, M Damji; 201 cwts nigerseed, Baner and Kraus; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 10 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 228 bales wool, M J Joomabhai; 20 bales wool, J Mulchand 10 bales wool, B Purshotamdas; 320 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—10 casks goat skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—3,720 cwts wheat and 2,260 cwts teelseed, and 3,500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 312 cwts olibanum, J Nurbheram and Co; 3 bales skins, Enrico N Stein.

Persiana s—325 cwts groundnuts, Grainburg Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—1,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Massilia s—314 cwts skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—88 bundles capsicums, M Jafferbhoy; 6 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 55 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 2 bundles woollen carpets, Allen Bros and Co; 12 case ganjs, S Bhimji; 15 cases ganjs, A Dallemahomed and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—100 bales cotton A Moritz and Co; 60 bales cotton Glazebrooke and Co; 100 bales cotton the Bombay Company; 370 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton Maneckji Jethabhai and Co.

FOR HULL.

Faru s—8,000 cwts cottonseed Volkart Bros.

Quantock s—7,000 cwts nigerseed Ralli Bros; 125 cwts cottonseed W Bacher.

Rinaldo s—9,750 cwts cottonseed and 2,012 cwts cottonseed A Khimji; 4,000 cwts cottonseed W Bacher.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Pearlmoor s—1,000 tons maganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate; 1,000 tons maganese ore Killick Nixon and Co.

Persiana s—400 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed.

Tullochmoor s—6,001 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts Rapeseed Sanday and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—244 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 280 bales cotton the Bombay Co; 100 cwts gum J Nurbheram and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clematis s—1,185 bales cotton A Moritz and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed S Cooverji and Co; 86 bales hemp Kiddie Reeve and Co.

Glavale s—2,002 cwts linseed K Kessow and Co; 1,300 cwts castorseed G Bhimji.

FOR HAMBURG

Lamington s—221 bales cotton R Moritz and Co; 357 cwts gum J Nurbheram and Co; 1,008 cwts myrabollams, Ebji Omersey and Co; 302 cwts gum P Jethabhoy.

Rotenfels s—50 bales hemp, Kiddie Reeve and Co; 25 bales hemp, Y H Desai and Co; 90 bales cotton W Wolfe and Sons.

FOR GENOA.

Deo Balduino s—500 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 1 case cotton, Maneckji Jethabhoy and Co; 102 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Khusrao s—1,006 cwts linseed K Devchand and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Deo Balduino s—50 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 52 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 50 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Rotenfels s—55 bales cotton, C Peraj and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Bohemia s—225 cases olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR VALETTA-MALTA.

Deo Balduino s—16 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 50 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 177 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—1,000 cwts onions, E E Dadachanji; 375 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Delhi s—100 bales cotton, Mitsui Busson Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s—203 bales cotton, the Mitsui Busson Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Company; 300 bales cotton, H Gocouldas and Co; 200 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA

Bingo Maru s—67 bales cotton, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Delhi s—200 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co; 857 bales cotton, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Delhi s—300 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co; 200 bales cotton, the Mitsui Busson Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Bohemia s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th Feb. on 1,773·33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 2,16,000	Rs. 3,30,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 5,53,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	122	186	4	312
For previous 7 weeks of half year	12,45,000	21,63,000	49,000	34,57,000
Total for 8 weeks	14,61,000	24,93,000	56,000	40,10,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,01,536	3,39,011	6,844	5,47,391
Per mile of Ry..	114	191	4	309
Total to corresponding date...	13,50,472	27,68,731	53,282	41,72,485

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 5,609
Decrease to date ..... Rs. 1,62,485

During excavations at the new Power Stations, Prinsep's Ghat, Calcutta, Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, the architect, discovered an ancient cannon ball of beaten iron 5 in. in diameter in an excellent state of preservation.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 p.c.	270
Bank of Bombay	500	500	18 p.c.	1587½
Bank of India	100	50	6 "	63
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 "	1590
Bank of Madras.....	500	500	12 "	1370
Bank of Burmah	100	100	7 "	134
Bank of Baroda	100	50	6 "	60
Eastern Bank	£ 10	£ 4	...	70½
National Bank of India...	25	12½	12 p.c.	...
Punjab National Bank...	100	100	9	150
People's Bank of India...	50	30	3	32
Specie Bank	100	50	7	50½
The Bombay Merchants' Bank Ld.....	100	10	6½	9
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Credit Bank of India Ld...	50	10	Nil	9½
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	13 p.c.	60
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	6 "	£17
Do.	25	12½	6 "	£16-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$125	$125	£2	£91

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Al'ck Ashdown & Co.....	100	100	6 p.c.	240
All India Ut. Co. Ld.....	100	20	5 "	12
Bamankua	10	10	...	9
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	32½
Badham Pile	70	70	28·8	90
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	65
Bombay Burmah T Corpn	125	125	10 p.c.	535
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. .....O.	£10	£10	Nil.	122
Do do. P.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	168
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	...	15
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	820
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p.c.	590
Bombay S. N. Co.....O.	250	250	8·10	277½
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	276½
Central I. M. Co., Ld. ...	10	10	3½	27
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	10	102
Empire of I. L. A.....	500	50	20 p.c.	175
John Roberts and Co... ...	100	100	5 p.c.	205
Josts Fans Supply Co... ...	100	50	7 yr.	50
Kemp and Co.....	200	175	12½ "	172
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	95
Marcks and Co	100	100	10	107
Marsland Price and Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	—
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co.	200	50	18½ yr.	260
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co.....	40	40	10 p.c.	35
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	yr. 42	820
Shivrajpore Syn. etc. ...	10	10	...	16
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	5	105x
Soundy and Co..... O.	100	100	...	20 N.S.
Do. P.	75	35	...	40
Tata Iron Steel Co. D.	80	80	...	77
Ld. P.	150	130	...	130
Thacker and Co.	50	50	25 p.c.	255
Telephone Co.....	25	25	yr. 1½	42
Treacher and Co.	500	500	yr. 30	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	5662
Albert (Karachi).....	1100	1100	45	850
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	65
Broal's Cawnpore	200	200	nil	120
Broach City.....	200	200	14	177
Fort	475	475	22½	150
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	150
Harvey & Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	630
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	125
Hinglee	100	100	6	115
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	132
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co..	1000	1000	70	750
Jhangaum	400	400	nil	385
Mahomedpura Cotton.....	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva.....	200	200	nil	140
Mercantile	125	125	nil	42
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	307
New East India	1000	1000	75	1000
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	790
New Berar...	500	500	40	532½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	680
Oomri	100	112	nil	50
Perbhany	100	100	10	130
Sind	400	400	30	670
Surat City	200	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld. ...	500	500	50	650
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 20	440
Alliance	1000	1000	...	35
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	110
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	125
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co.....	250	250	15	520
Bombay United	250	250	11	300
Century	100	100	3	165
Central India.....	500	500	70	1870
Jhina	1000	1000	...	600 nm
Chho Silk	500	500	20	500
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1107½
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	600
Connaught	300	300	...	175
Coocia	1000	1000	yr. 45	465
Crescent	100	100	4	67½
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	920
Crown	500	500	20	500
David	250	250	12½	368½
Emperor Edward	500	500	25	...
Empress	500	500	...	180
Edward Sassoon Mill.....	200	200	nil	195
Fazulbhoy	250	250	...	192
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1335
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	232½
Gold Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	200
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	450
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	350
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	...	80
Indian Mfg.....	1000	1000	...	365
Indo-China Mfg.....	1000	1000	nil	750
James Greaves	500	500	...	250
Jamshed Mfg.....	250	250	7½	141½
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	325
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	175
Khandesh	1000	610	25	775
Khatow Makonjee.....	1000	1000	45	700
Kohinoor	500	500	15	642½
Leopold	100	100	...	20
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1000	1000	yr. 100	1450
Madras United	1000	1000	80	2550
Manockji Petit's	1000	1000	30	2635
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	160	2900
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	5	165
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	20	770
Phoenix	100	100	6	72½
Presidency	1000	1000	yr. 40	375
Queen	1000	1000	nil	100
Ripon	1000	1000	...	550
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	yr. 60	770
Sassoon Silk.....	500	500	yr. 35	560
Sholapur.....	1000	1000	150	4100
S. Mahratha	250	250	15	145
Standard Mills	500	500	25	920
Sun	250	250	nil	75
Swan	250	250	10	200
Swadesh	500	500	25	1050
Textile	500	500	15	800
Vishnu Cotton .....O.	500	500	nil	535
Do. ...P.	500	500	nil	600
Western India	1000	1000	25	410

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turing grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original clours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Forrigndon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for fix lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

MARRIAGE.

KEANE—LOVETT THOMAS—February 22, at St Paul's Church, Agra, by the Rev H B Durrant, St John's College, Agra, Michael Keane, C S, son of the late J Keane, Co Kerry, Ireland, to Joyce Mary, only daughter of L H Lovett Thomas, late Deputy Inspector-General of Police, U P.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Census.

English Mail steamer "Himalaya" due at 7 p.m.

Wilson College Day, H. E. the Governor presiding.

Maxim: "When a man has not a good reason for doing a thing, he has a good reason for letting it alone."—SCOTT.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour to-morrow, at 2-39 p.m.

TRAM ACCIDENT.—Framroj Hormusji Dalal employed as a cashier in the Taj Mahel Hotel, whilst attempting to board a tram-car in motion at Colaba Causeway on Wednesday afternoon, tripped and fell sustaining dislocation of the left ankle and other minor injuries. He was treated at the G. T. Hospital, and was subsequently removed to Dr. Masina's Hospital, where he has been detained.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—Mahadu Yesoo, tindal of tony No. 12.519, reports that he had his tony astern of the s. s. "Najmi" on Sunday last, when the propellor of the steamer suddenly started to work and his tony was caught under it and smashed. He and his two kalasees jumped out of the tony in to jolly boat No. 188, which was close by, and saved themselves.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—At the weekly meeting of the Society to be held on Sunday next at 4-30 p.m. (B.T.) at the Dadysett Agiary Hall, Fort Mr. K. R. Punegar, B.A., will expound Gatha Spenta Mainyu Chap. I (Yasna XLVIII), verse one after which he will a read paper entitled "Stray thoughts on prayer."

THE STUDENTS BROTHERHOOD.—The Conversational Meeting to have been held on Saturday the 11th instant has been postponed. On Sunday the 12th instant the Senior class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, B.A., Barister-at-law, will conduct the class, and will discourse on the "Phædo" of Plato. The junior class of the Brotherhood will meet the same hour at Bhuleshwar in the Goculdas Tejpal High School and will be conducted by Mr. N. S. Kausik, B.A.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music at 6 p.m., (S. T.), this evening:—

March	Berliner Luft ..... Paul Lincke
Overture	Crown Diamonds ..... Auber
Valse	A Waltz Dream ..... Oscar Straus
Selection	Samson et Delilah ..... Saint Saens
Paraphrase ..	The Lighthouse Light .... Miller
Valse	Barcarolle ..... O car Fetras
Selection	The Quaker Girl ..... Monckton

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCES GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt Col. J. S. McNeil, V. D., and the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Abydos, 1,999 tons, Captain E L Davis arrived here on Wednesday evening from Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo, and 23 cabin and 104 deck passengers leaving the first port on February 21.

The Hansa Line steamer Lichtenfels, 3,525 tons, Captain H Wittenberg, arrived here yesterday with a general cargo, from Hamburg via Antwerp leaving the former port on February 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacLean, 2,952 tons, Captain A Williinson, arrived here yesterday with a general cargo from New Port via Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester leaving the first named port on January 28.

The Hansa Line steamer Stolzenfels 3,553 tons, Captain Z V Thielen arrived here yesterday with a general cargo from New York which port she left on January 31.

The steamer Kristiania 1,672 tons, Captain J Johnson arrived here yesterday with a cargo of sugar from Durban, which port she left on February 3.

The P and O Co's steamer Ootana 3,567 tons, Captain J D Andrews, left here yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick R N...Royal Navy
H M S Baltic.....Lt Comdr Hon R Q B Bridgeman Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Sphinxine.....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
R I M S General Brackenbury .....Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer
R I M S Hardinge.....Capt Luck R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 9.

Abydos...1939 .....Davies.....
Brasiliana.....2438 .....Snowdon
R S Embrinos..... Embrinos...Liverpool...T Morrison
Gymeric .....2553 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Gealpara .....1353 Waytehead.....P G...M M & Co
Hatumee.....2284 Peters .....W & A Graham & Co
Kola .....810 Morrison.....M M & Co
Kristiania ..1672 Johnson .....
Lowther Ranger.....2468 Blance...W & A Graham &Co
Lichtenfels ...3525 Wittenberg ...W & A Graham & Co
Pentakota .....2209 Cole .....M Mackenzie & Co
Persia .....4198 Haughton...London...23-3 P&OCo
Pearlmoor ...2576...Antwerp &c ...J Mackintosh & Co
Sultan .....2701 Faniyia.....A Strandes & Co
Saifi .....502 Baldwin .....B & P S N Co
Shirley.....2192 Stone .....M M & Co
Salsette...2391 Lewellin...Aden.....18-3 .....P & O Co
Stalzenfels . 3553 Thielen .....W & A Graham & Co
Tullochmoor...2251 Johnstone .....T M & Co
Warora.....2564 Maude .....N F.....M M & Co
Waitemata.....3459 Vent.....M M & Co
Wardha.....2559 Nicholson .....Calcutta...11 3... M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Massilia .....3250 Thomson .....Liverpool...16-3 W & A Graham & Co
3 D Baldaino .....2584 Magazzini ...Genoa .....15-3 Rubattino Line
4 Ischia.....2482 Boleito ...Hongkong .....16-3 Rubattino Line
5 Persiana .....2616 Garrett.....Dunkirk ...11-3 T Morrison & Co
7 Quantock ...2776 Johnstone.....Hull.....11-3 W & A Graham & Co
8 Bohemia .....2345 Gillhuber .....Trieste.....16-3 A L S N Co
9 Quilos .....4942 Stewart ...Rangoon.....10-3..... M M & Co
10 & 11 Rinaldo.....2770 Pickering.....Hull.....10-3 J Finlay and Co Ld
12 & 13 Egypt.....4178 Summers.....London.....11-3 P & O Co
16 Lamington.....2283 McPhail.....Dunkirk.....16-3 K Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Bingo Maru	3873	Pearson	Kobe	10-3	N Y Kaisha
B Delhi	4786	Bradshaw	Shanghai	15-3	P & O Co
C & R Rotenfels	3590	Freedon	Hamburg	12-3	W & A Graham & Co
D & E Clematis	2329	Robinson	Antwerp	18-3	J Mackintosh & Co
F Clan Macinnes	2480	Maclean	Cochin	11-3	J Finlay & Co Ld
G Islami	1605	Green	R S Ports	10-3	B & P S N Co
K Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Genoa	23-3	B&P S N Co
M Oceana	3507	Andrews	Calcutta	9-3?	& O S N Co
N Galavah	2141	Scharf	Antwerp	11-3	W & A Graham & Co
O Dagmar	1963	Hutsman	Liverpool	10-3	W & A Graham and Co
Q Clan Maclean	2952	Williamson	N F	J F & Co

H W V D

Lhasa .....950 McDiarmid...Karachi...10-3..... M M & Co

H W P D

Kaveri...553 Dawood ..B'nagr.....11-3.....B S N Co
Sarasvati .....443 Ebrahim ....Karachi...11-3 N F Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Netravati...699 ...Fakeera ...Repairing ...Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
8	Abydos	Davis	Zanzibar Feb 21
9	R I M S Hardinge	Luck	Rangoon Feb 28
	Lichtenfels	Wittenberg	Hamburg Feb 4
	Clan MacLean	Williinson	New Port Jan 28
	Stolzenfels	Thielen	New York Jan31
	Kristiania	Johnson	Durban Feb 3

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
9	Gerd	Andreesen	Bangkok
	Kasara	Elton	Persian Gulf
	Oceana	Andrews	Calcutta

The following vessels commenced loading yesterday:—
Steamer Tullochmoor, for Liverpool, &c.
" Kola, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Abydos, for Rangoon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	From
4	Clan Macleod	Coast
5	Florican	Calcutta
6	Georgian Prince	Batoum
7	Umfuli	Natal
7	Nadir	Bombay
7	Litsula	Negapatam

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia is due to arrive here on the morning of the 15th instant.

The Societa Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Capri, from Bombay arrived at Hongkong (to-day) on the 9th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 10th March.

115 D R F Competition—Will be held on Saturday March 11th at the F C Tower Colaba Point. Competitors will report themselves to the Instructor in Gunnery R G A at the Top of the Tower at 4-30 p.m.

Dress:—Khaki and Helmets.

113 Gun Layers Competition—Will be held at Mahalaxmi Battery on Saturday, 11th March at 4-30 p.m.

Dress:—Khaki and helmets.

Any gun layer wishing to compete in the D R F Competition should parade with D R F Competitors. Those who do so will be examined in gun laying at Mahalaxmi on Saturday 18th March.

116 Parade of E Company—The E E Company will be on all night Electric Light Manning from the evening of Friday 10th March until the morning of Sunday 12th March. Launch will leave Apollo Bunder each evening at 7 p.m. sharp. Members should endeavour to put in as many all night Mannings as possible.

118. Inspection No 3 Coy, Kirkee.—The G O C Poona Brigade will inspect No 3 Company B V A at Gun Practice at Dhanowrie, near Kirkee, on Tuesday 14th March. Officers wishing to attend this practice should submit their names to the Adjutant not later than Thursday 9th March.

124 Rifle Meeting—The annual Rifle meeting will be continued at Santa Cruz on Sunday next 12th instant.

Train leaves Colaba at 6-37 a.m., Church Gate 6-35 a.m. and Grant Road at 6-46 a.m.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut. R.A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price, Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 8 0	per two tins.
125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
Friday, 10th March, 1911.

THE MOHURRUM DISTURBANCES.

GOVERNMENT has not issued its Resolution on the disturbances during the Mohurrum with undue haste, nor has it arrived at the conclusions therein expressed without careful consideration. The official reports, supplemented by the lucid statement of an eye-witness, even setting aside the full accounts published by the daily press at the time, were sufficient to guide His Excellency in Council in concluding that what was done was necessary in the interests of law and order. But it is a matter of public knowledge that exhaustive and independent investigations were made, that opinions of persons present, and the views of numerous prominent members of the Mahomedan community were ascertained, before the Resolution was drafted. That being so we can only commend the degree of tolerance which characterises Government's attitude with regard to the future. Government cannot allow the recurrence of such disturbances and recognises the necessity of considering whether the procession of taboots with their attendant tolis, should not be prohibited next year. Government is anxious not to interfere with the liberty of the subject or to throw any obstacle in the way of the proper observance of any religious ceremony. Hence the refusal to issue final orders at once. The leaders of the community are to have another opportunity of concerting effective measures to secure that, while the religious character of the observance of the Mohurrum is retained, there may be a reasonable guarantee that it shall not again degenerate into lawlessness, discreditable to all concerned and gravely injurious to the interests of Bombay. We are glad to find that His Excellency in Council does not undertake to adopt all, or any, proposals which may be made, unless they seem to provide a reasonable guarantee against any future disturbance of the peace. Well, it is very magnanimous of Government to afford the leaders yet another opportunity of devising a scheme, and in encouraging them to explain to the people that the tabut processions and tolis are in no way necessary to the religious celebration of the Mohurrum. But if we read the report of the Commissioner we shall find that such admonitions are not calculated to produce any great effect; for even the nightly religious discourses by chosen preachers were "little patronised by those to whom they would do most good, namely, the bad characters in the tolis."

We are not sure that too much is really hoped for from the leaders. It looks even at first sight as though more is asked of them than they can possibly undertake. Leaders were appealed to in January, as is also shown in the official report. But leaders of the community have no control and cannot be expected to have any control over gangs of budmashes—who are neither Sunnis, Shias or any other recognised sect, no matter in which they were born, but budmashes, pure and simple—who find in the Mohurrum "merely an excuse for rascality to burst its usual barriers and flow over the city in a current of excessive turbulence." We have said before that the tabuts and tolis are an excrescence on the Mohurrum. Time has permitted them to be regarded as a part of a religious ceremony; but the present time and the past are vastly different and what might have been unobjectionable in days gone by has become intolerable to-day. Whether tabut and toli processions are acknowledged as legitimate by leaders of both sections of the Mahomedan community or not, it is indisputable that no leader and no self-respecting Mussalman takes part in them, nor did many of them appear in the streets as spectators during the ten long nights of the celebrations. Moreover there was not one to be found in the disturbed area when the conflict occurred and not one, among the many who expressed disapproval of the repressive measures adopted, who was not unfortunately engaged elsewhere at the critical moment. They know full well, as everyone else knows, that, in the words of the Commissioner, "as matters are at present there is no vestige of religion or religious fervor in the tolis and the tabut processions." There is not a word to sanction or direct them from beginning to end of the Koran, and no justification whatever for permitting their continuance. We trust no indignity will be incurred by the leaders if they fail to concert measures such as Government can adopt. They are asked to achieve the impossible.

While we admit the generous feeling which prompts Government in hesitating to issue an immediate prohibitory order, we cannot deny that we should have preferred a Resolution conveying a definite reply to the question "What shall be our policy for the future in regard to the Mohurrum?" It is acknowledged that Government has "done all that lay within their power to enable the Mohurrum processions to be held with due regard to the safety of the law-abiding mass of the community, but without success." All that lay within their power is all that lies, or will lie. Why therefore hesitate? The longer the final decision is delayed the more difficult it will be to issue it, and in all probability we shall have a more disastrous outbreak of lawlessness next Mohurrum than last; still further situations of extreme gravity and difficulty calling for drastic repression. As the Resolution says Government is aware that for many years the Kazis in Sind have inveighed against the degradation of the mourning ceremony into processions of jesters and mountebanks. If they were now, as in former days, in Bombay, merely jesters and mountebanks there would be little objection to them, except such as austere Mahomedans themselves might raise. They have deteriorated and lawless ruffians stand where mountebanks stood; budmashes in the place of jesters. We are told that in the town of Sujawal, the people themselves have put a stop to all tabut processions. There is a plain enough hint, a word to the wise, if they will take it. Let the Mahomedan community "through their leaders or otherwise" determine to put a stop to them in Bombay. There is no other way of securing that the religious character of the observance of the Mohurrum is retained, but by prohibiting these processions. If the leaders in Bombay cannot, of themselves, do what has been done by less important people in Sujawal they will be prudent to ask Government to do it for them—thus saving face and obviating the necessity for Government to proclaim that in no circumstances hereafter shall tabuts and toli processions be permitted in the streets of the City of Bombay.

NAVAL JACKS-OF-ALL-TRADES. THE question of the adequacy of our numerical naval strength has since a Liberal Government came into power, been attracting considerable attention on the part of the puplic, both at Home and abroad. In spite, however, of all that has been written and said upon the subject and in spite of the fierce political controversies into which it has been dragged by the constituted authorities opposing Lord Charles Beresford's efforts to make the country realise the necessity of enlarging our ship-building programme, the British public generally, appear to remain somewhat hazy in its knowledge of matters pertaining to battleships, cruisers, torpedo craft, docking and strategic measures for the protection of the Empire's vast seaborne trade. Another question of much importance has now been brought forcibly before the public by a writer signing himself "Admiral," in the current number of *The National Review*. It is a matter which perhaps may appear more intelligible to the man-in-the-street than many others pertaining to the Navy which are daily discussed in the Press. It will be remembered by even those who may have but slightly interested themselves in naval affairs that in 1902 there arose some agitation and considerable discontent amongst that highly qualified and deserving body of officers, the naval engineers. As in the case of the military doctors the engineers received considerable support from their civilian brethren, outside the Service. Their demands were for better pay, better position as regards rank and enhanced powers in the control of their subordinates. Their demands were granted but at the same time, though, then, unperceived by them their branch of the naval service as it then existed was swept away. The Admiralty then resolved entirely to alter the conditions under which officers entered the Navy and a scheme was devised by which the executive, the marine and the engineer officers were to be obtained from one common source. The cadets, irrespective of the branch to which they might be ultimately told off, were to be trained on exactly the same lines untill they reached the rank of sub-lieutenant. Then was to come the time when they would be selected to specialise for either the executive, the engineers or the marines. Then the cadet who had entered "Osborne" with hopes of one day being the officer in command of a rushing torpedo boat, would awake from his dreams to find himself in the engine-room of a battleship. There is now some curiosity to see what kind of product the 'specialising" officer will be. It is perdicted that he will be a naval Jack-of-all trades and an expert in no particular one. Those who possess special knowledge of the subject condemn the scheme and foretell its failure. Under it "Admiral" is convinced that no competent engineer can be produced. It is time he points out when the conduct of a ship demands specialists in every branch but the authorities have decided to turn officers into Jacks-of-all-trades and abolish the masters of their craft. In the German navy specialisation commences after the first year of study and the system appears to work satisfactorily. But this an improvement on our present system. It would appear that we are too ready to renounce the principles which have given such splendid results in the past and both in naval military matters imprudently adopt methods from foreign nations which are altogether unsuitable to us. Had not his hand been stayed Lord Fisher would have set going many drastic reforms, among them being the abolition of the great sea-regiment, the splendid corps of Royal Marines.

THE TURKISH CRISIS. FOR nearly a fortnight we have heard no news of the campaign in Yemen. Since the relief of Menakha, there has apparently been a lull in the fighting on the western side of the country—the Arabs probably are resting their forces after their strenuous attacks upon the town—while as to Sana, since we were told of the reinforcement of its hardly pressed garrison, we have heard nothing. Apparently with the assistance it has received, it has been able to make a more vigorous resistance than was anticipated and is still holding out. Meanwhile in the Home Press articles have been published by a keen student of Near Eastern questions which throw a good deal of light on the importance which this struggle has for the Turks. They are from the pen of M. Victor Berard of the "Revue de Paris," a recognised authority, who describes the present crisis as "the decisive turning point of Turkish and European history." Should the Turks pull through successfully, disaster to their Empire may be indefinitely postponed, but should they fail M. Berard can foresee nothing but disruption. Further than this he proceeds to discuss with candour the probable partition of the spoils. The results of the Potsdam interview are apparent, he declares; they mean sooner or later the partition of Turkey in Asia into spheres of influence, Konieh to Baghdad, German; Baghdad to Khamikin, Russian; Baghdad to Koweit, English; and Baghdad to Homs, French. This partition, however, leaves Italy and Austria out of the question. Italy might find her sphere of influence in Tripoli, and it is clear that she is being encouraged to seek it there, but Austria can only move towards Salonica, and Salonica under Austrian protection or influence entails Valona and Albania under Italian influence, and for Constantinople and the Straits the 'freedom' of Russia. "At the first incident, whether spontaneous or not," he predicts, "an Albanian revolt, for instance, or a Macedonian insurrection, it means the dismemberment of European Turkey, each of the honest 'neighbours' is invited to take its share, and every Power would have its portion. Germany alone would have no more than its ribbon of railroad relatively a very small affair; such a disinterested policy is scarcely consistent with the Hohenzollern tradition, and, indeed, it suggests that Germany will expect compensation." The Arabs, of course, are strenuously fighting to throw off the yoke in Arabia; while they are uninterested in Turkish affairs beyond the Taurus, they would set up their own Empire with their civil and military chief at Damascus, and their Caliph or religious head at Mecca with the Hedjaz and the Holy Places in his keeping. Unfortunately for their dream it concerns considerable tracts of country in which Britain and Germany are deeply interested both of whom would, no doubt, demand a big share in any new scheme of Government. Turkey is, therefore, fighting not for supremacy in Yeman, but for the integrity of her Empire. It is for this that she is straining every nerve, and despatching every available battalion to the seat of war. Meanwhile should she fail and should the occasion arise, M. Berard's forecast seems to be regarded by the Home Press as not an improbable one.

THE Bombay Government has proscribed the pamphlets entitled "Abhinava Bharat Mala" containing Mela songs written in Marathi, and printed at Bombay.

A TIBETAN report states that the Tashi Lama has left Shigatse for Lhassa, but the object of his journey is not mentioned.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Malwa," with the homeward mails of the 4th instant arrived Aden at 7-30 p.m. on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Morea," with the outward mails of the 3rd instant passed Suez at 1 a.m. yesterday.

THE Indian transport vessel "Plassey," is expected to leave Bombay at about 11 a.m. to-day. "Radio," messages will be accepted up to 7 hours of the 11th.

DURING the week ending March 7, 214 1-2 chests of opium were removed from the Government Warehouse, Bombay. Of these, 208 1-2 were purchased by the Bombay Government, four by the opium farmer at Poona and two by the Nasik farmer. Twenty-four chests were imported into Bombay from Indore and seventy-five from Ahmedabad.

THE following Press Communique was issued yesterday:—With reference to the resolution of the Government of India, that the Director General of Commercial Intelligence should be entrusted with the duty of placing the consuming Departments of Government in possession of information as to the resources of Indian manufacturers and as to the possibility of obtaining from them an indigenous article in substitution for an important article, Mr. Noel Paton has prepared a detailed catalogue of Indian manufacturers the compilation of which has involved a great deal of work and frequent reference both to the consuming Departments of the Government and to firms in India. This is published by the Commercial Intelligence Department and is available at the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing Works, Hastings Street, Calcutta, at a nominial price and it is the intention to issue revised editions of the catalogue from time to time.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending March 4, was 896, giving a death-rate of 47·64 per annum per thousand as against 39·67 the corresponding period of last year, and 49·40 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 63 died from fevers; 174, plague; 22, small-pox; 46, measles; 2, leprosy; 52, phthisis; 56, diseases of the nervous system; 248, affections of the respiratory organs; 32, diarrhœa; 17, dysentery; 31, still-born; 80, old age and debility; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 33; Brahmin, 29; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 452; Hindu low caste, 109; Musalman, 193; Parsi, 27; Native Christian, 41; European, 5; Negro-African, 1; and other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 390 as against 359 for the corresponding period of last year, and 375 the average over the past five years.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 17.

ROYALTIES.

The King and Queen are indeed, going to work hard. The Coronation in June and during the visit of the King and Queen to Edinburgh in July, his Majesty has arranged to present new colours to the 2nd battalion Royal Scots. The ceremony will take place on the parade ground at Edinburgh Castle. During the week their Majesties are to pay visits to the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch at Dalkeith Palace, and to Lord Rosebery at Dalmeny Park. Then I reland when the King will hold a review in Phœnix Park, Dublin, during the Royal visit in July. His Excellency has accordingly communicated with General Sir Neville Lyttelton, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland, upon the matter. The arrangement as to the troops which will take part in the review and other information will be announced later. The Queen has intimated through Lady Aberdeen that her Majesty will be willing to receive an address of welcome from the women of Ireland when she accompanies the King to Ireland after the Coronation. The collection of signatures for the address has been undertaken by the wives of the Lords-Lieutenant for the various counties, who will later on hold a meeting to make final arrangements for the presentation of the address. After all this comes the visit to India and the Delhi Durbar.

HAREM SKIRTS.

What is elegantly known as a symponium has been arranged among dressmakers by the Gaulois on the ancient subject of divided skirts, lately revived as the harem skirt. Here are some of the replies: Doucet does make divided skirts, but declares them "impossible for town wear." His "bloomers" are described as veiled and attenuated in the extreme and it cannot be denied that they have a real charm Doeuillet's also make the harem skirt, but "are not wild about it," and appear to yearn for the Greek robe, with a pure, æsthetic outline." As for Paquin's, they have not yet out a divided skirt, and don't mean to. Madame Paquin, widow of the dressmaker says that the harem skirt is not a fashion, but a fad Laferrieres do not like it at all: Foreigners themselves have decreed French taste to be the subtlest, the most elegant the most delicate. Then why should we borrow our fashions from the ladies of the harem? No doubt in the harem they have charm, but not here. It is true we have a few model of harem skirts to show. We don't believe really well-dressed women will ever take to them. Martial and armand call the harem skirt fancy dress. It might do for "le footing," or "le skating," and "le sport" in general, but that is all. Mr. Redfern, while holding that "anything is permissible to women," immediately afterwards withdraws this universal permission, and will allow them to wear Turkish trousers only indoors, where they might "look pretty on divans among yielding cushions," but never out of doors. At Worth's the harem skirt is considered to be the "logical outcome of the hobble skirt, as if one had slit up a skirt because it prevented one from walking upstairs," but otherwise it is voted "a disastrous folly. Luckily, however, it will soon spread to Montmartre, and then it will be done for."

The only champion of the divided skirt in the symposium is Poiret, who believes that it will "remain the appanage of the really chic woman who has pretty ankles, and who can afford to have her shoes made by high-class bootmakers, and to wear ankle bangles incrusted with precious stones." Ladies in baggy trousers, with rings on their fingers and bells on their toes will be Turkish indeed.

WORSE AND WORSE.

It is all very well for us men to laugh indulgently at the pictures that have appeared of the new "Harem" skirt, but from what my lady friends of the first fashion tell me, "clown trousers" for modish madames and misses will really be the fashion ere long. One had thought that the "hobble" skirt was the limit, but certainly in concocting this latest abomination the Parisian dressmakers have gone one better, or rather worse! I am told that at present there is only one fashionable modiste's shop in London where these new inventions of the Evil One are to be seen adorning the nether limbs of the "mannequins" strutting in the show rooms. And every afternoon outside this shop is to be seen a perfect stream of carriages taking up and setting down ladies whose one idea it is to be abreast of the latest movement of fashion, be it pretty of ugly. Surely female taste in the matter of dress has by this time touched bottom.

WOMEN NOT GOOD LISTENERS.

Women do not often listen—that is not their "metier" in life; to learn this fact, one has only to con any would-be witty writer of the masculine gender, or the feeblest cynic. It is an old-as-Adam jest, this inability of woman to keep silent and attend. Some women, the wisest among us, often feign the process, but that is when our intelligence is awake, or we are trying the experiment, attempting to gain the reputation for cleverness that is supposed to accrue to a woman who listens. Really woman's eyes and expression may act as though her soul were avidly drinking in the wondrous nothings that fall from the lips of man; if he but knew the truth his pearls are wasted, she is really not a little bit interested in his learned speech on mechanism, or his scientific explanation of dam sinking; she might be, could she only understand his technicalities, but she does not; all her mind is set on is Does she prettily play the part of earnest listener, and what is he (the speaker) thinking of her? Sometimes a woman listens because she is just wise enough to hold her tongue; most times it is because of her Eve-inherited tendency to please. She will goo-goo and purr at a baby not for the pleasure she derives from the performance, but because the soft cooing atom appears to expect it; so will she shake the rattle of appreciation at man in order to flatter his vanity, to make him swell with a sense of his superiority, to induce him to think that his words are of breathless interest to her, to (and for emancipated (?) woman this test will be a sad but true blow) to induce him to think "Jolly clever woman this! Got a brain almost to equal a man's." And much as the new order of woman may profess to despise men she cannot truthfully deny that this comparison never fails to please her.

A LADY LOVES HER DOG.

A lady's heroic attempt to save the life of her dog which ran in front of a motor-car in Campden-hill-road, off High-street, Kensington, yesterday afternoon, had a painful termination. The lady, Miss Herbert, of Phillimore-terrace, Kensington, was walking shortly before one o'clock, when her dog ran off the pavement in front of a private motor-car which came out of Phillimore-mews. Miss Herbert immediately ran after the dog to rescue it, with the result that she was struck by the car, the two offside wheels of which passed over her, inflicting serious wounds on her head. She was taken into the Abbey—a large house standing in its own grounds outside of which the accident occurred—and medical aid was summoned. Dr. Townsend, the police divisional surgeon, and Dr. Lyons arrived, and it was found that there was little hope of the lady's recovery. Her skull was badly fractured. She died two hours later. The dog, a white Chow escaped injury.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

The Englishman is the lord of creation. We all know that, and none knows it better than my lord himself. In spite of all temptations to belong to other nations he graciously consented to be born as a superior creature. But how is it that he comes to be superior? What are the causes of his greatness? Perhaps you think you know. Perhaps you feel moved to throw off a little patriotic oration acclaiming national characteristics and traditions. But listen first to the opinions of Paris.

The Englishman is superior, because his wife is plain. You remark in that statement the frank, cold cruelty which has been used in many a French novel and French play to wake the attention of the lazy reader. But it is supported by a theory of some subtlety, if not convincing or persuasive. The Englishwoman, says the Parisian theorist, is not pretty. Therefore the Englishman does not bother his head about pleasing her. He orders his life with a single eye to the development of his rough masculine individuality, and so he becomes the magnificent person that he is.

BEAUTIFUL WOMAN.

A man and a woman once went in a room where a handsome black cat lay sleeping before the fire, and Mr. Brunton tells us. The woman was fair of face and richly dressed, and her large hat, which was in the height of the fashion, was covered with the distorted bodies and tail feathers of birds which had once been beautiful. The man admired the woman, and thought she was the gentlest and fairest thing he had ever met. As soon as the woman saw the handsome cat she went up to it, calling it "Poor Pussy!" and fondled it. "How kind she is to everything," the man thought, "and how fond of animals." "Dear pussy," said the woman, stroking the cat not over gently. "I would like your skin for a muff." The cat swore at her after its kind, for she had rubbed it up the wrong way and disturbed its sleep. And after a struggle it ran away. "What more does she want?" the man said to himself. "She has her hat full of birds, and the skins of beasts round her shoulders, now she wants the cat's skin to cover her hands; next she will want my soul." And he, too, fled before it was too late.

DRESS IN THE FUTURE.

It is only from Nice, Monte Carlo and Cannes that we hear of the sun and the light dresses that the warm weather makes indispensable. The advanced in fashion are already wearing foulard, and some of the loveliest polychrome veilings have been sent to our leading modaines. Green in the brightest of emerald shades promises to be the favourite colour for evening dress this season, and I hear of velvets and satins ordered for the coming festivities in London in the most virid green, shaded with tule of a lighter hue, or with black. There is little chance of the "jupe-culotte" gaining favour. Crowds go to see the invention at the most eccentric of our young dressmakers but I have not heard of anybody having courage enough to order one. They are too sexless to please the modern woman. A pretty Parisienne has been paying visits in a very tight costume of aubergine satin, the skirt hanging from the hips to the feet in a straight line, the jacket short, trimmed with intricate bindings, opening over an "empiecement" of fine Bruxelles application, and innumerable pearls. Her hat was of aubergine straw, lined with pink, the crown covered with mole-coloured feathers and I think we may safely say that women who have the taste to combine and admire mole, aubergine and pink will never make caricatures of themselves in a divided skirt. Here in Parish, they would be nicknamed the "zouaves," and that alone would kill the fashion.

MILLIONAIRES' WIVES.

Mr. Carnegie visited a publishing firm in New York on Friday, and gave excellent advise to the girls employed there. "Most millionaire's wives aren't happy," declared Mr. Carnegie, after contrasting the happiness of toil with the doubtful advantage of being born rich, they have too many luxuries and no mental resources. Don't refuse a man simply because he is a millionaire. Personally I'd rather be born poor than a millionaire, and I have some experience in both directions. I have made forty-two millionaires in my time, and I want to say that the only right a man has to wealth lies in his acquiring it in some useful labour. The great trouble with wealth to-day is that the sons of millionaries don't always realise this very necessity of being of use to the community. I am glad to see you all so happy in your work. Work that one is not glad to do never amounts too much. Smile all the time. "I shall never forget how proud I was when I got my first wages—five shillings a week—and how I felt when it was raised to six. To take home that sum to my good mother gave me a feeling of independence. I owe a great deal to my mother. She was seamstress, cook, and washlady, and never until late in life had a servant in the house, and yet she was a cultivated woman. She possessed real charm, and kept up her literature every day. When I was a little tot she used to read books to me. You young women have every opportunity of literary culture, and you ought to avail yourselves of it."

AVIATION IN INDIA.

Forthcoming Legislation.

The following press note has been issued:—

The Government of India have under consideration the question of introducing legislation on the subject of aeroplanes. The lines on which such legislation will proceed are not yet determined, but it is probable that some restrictions will be imposed on the acquisition of flying machines in British India. In the meanwhile the Government of India desire to place no obstacle in the way of the purchase by Native Chiefs and other respectable persons of flying machines in reasonable quantities. All that they require at present is that particulars of such transactions should be reported to them so that there may be a record of the number and class of flying machines existing in India. It will be the duty of the Commissioner of Police in the Presidency town, of District Magistrates in the Mofussil and of Political Agents in Native States to report such purchases to the Government of Bombay for communication to the Government of India.

The points upon which information will be required are:—(1) the name and residence of the purchaser; and (2) the description of the machine and the name of it manufacturer carrying capacity, etc.

BOMBAY SERVICES.

The appointment of Mr Edwin S. Cunningh... as Consul for the United States... Bombay is provisionally recog...

Mr. J. A. Hoyes to be... of Police, Kaira.

Mr. E. Clemen... Judge, Belgaum... months fro...

Mr. O. H... on special... District M...

Mr. A. C... Sessions Ju... I. C. S., pro...

Mr. M R... Crown, Hig... Medical Ce... of June.

Mr. S. D... Bombay, is ...

Mr. F. S... Customs in... three mon... subsequent...

Command... Officer, Bomb... of the Port... duties, during...

Beaumont, R... License to...

Reverend Mont... Church, and the... Congregational C... of the Basel Ger...

Mr. Vikaji F... at-Law, to be su... Law, Government... absence on leave o...

Major W. H. C... as Civil Surgeon, ... the 14th Decemb...

Captain C. C... I.M.S., on return...

Surgeon-Gener... granted, combine...

Lieutenant-Col... manding Bomb... nine months' lea...

Mr. L. C. C... Legal Affairs a... Department, is... months.

Lieutenant-... I. M. S., has bee...

Major G. Mc... return from leave, to... J. J. Hospital, and Professo... and Surgery, Grant Medical C... Kilkelly, M.B., B.Ch. (Dub.)... on leave, pending further orders.

Major P. S. Novis, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, and P...

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

MR. BALFOUR QUESTIONS SIR E. GREY.

The Reciprocity Negotiations.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 9.

In the House of Commons, in committee on the Civil Service Vote, Mr. Balfour opened a debate on the Government's foreign policy. He asked what course the Government intended to take regarding the projected branch line of the Baghdad Railway to Khanakin, and the continuation of the railway southward from Baghdad, both of which menaced our commercial and political interests.

Mr. Balfour also asked Sir Edward Grey to state exactly what instructions had been sent to Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador at Washington, in connection with the Reciprocity negotiations. It was perfectly obvious, Mr. Balfour said, that the relations between American and Canadian commerce had become so intertwined that the larger partner would have every interest to induce the smaller partner to frame a tariff in accordance with the interests of the United States.

Mr. Balfour rejoiced at Sir Wilfrid Laurier's announcement that he intended to bring up the question of preference at the Imperial Conference. He failed to understand, however, how that declaration was consistent with Mr. Asquith's recent statement that preference was exposed as a fiscal imposture.

The Baghdad Railway.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Sir Edward Grey pointed out that Mr. Balfour, while in office, had found it impracticable to arrange for British participation in the Baghdad Railway; therefore, it was not likely, when the enterprise had further progressed, that we should find it easier than then. The branch line from Baghdad to Khanakin was in the original Turco-German concession.

Mr. Balfour had suggested no lever that we could use in defence of British trade in regard to these railways, but we were not so helpless as Mr. Balfour suggested. Turkey required money and wished to increase her customs duty, which was impossible without our consent. He, Sir Edward Grey, was exceedingly anxious to give that consent, but it was impossible for us to agree, if the money was to be used to make railways which would replace the means of communication hitherto in the hands of British concessionaires.

As regards Koweit, we were not anxious to have a forward policy in the Persian Gulf, but if the *status quo* was going to be disturbed by others, then we should undoubtedly use our resources to maintain our position in the Gulf. It was incumbent upon us to see that our treaty obligations in maintaining our position at Sheik and Koweit were fulfilled.

Mr. Bryce's Work in New York.

Sir Edward Grey, referring to the Reciprocity negotiations, said that so far Government had not sent any instructions to Mr. Bryce, and did not propose to send any, except to approve most cordially everything that he had done. Mr. Bryce had not participated in the negotiations, but had kept in touch with the Canadian Ministers, and had neglected no opportunity of reminding them of the necessity of regarding Imperial interests. ... reminders had met with the most cordial

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...dward Grey ... declaration ...ause we were ...policy of pre... ...bstacle to reci... ...er pointed out ... tact of Mr. ...n confronted ... for a Cana... ...e at Washing... exaggerate the ... result of which ...with the United ...iendly and cordial. ..., too, were never ...thing the Govern... ... from doing, they ...ts of unity in the

...osition.

...DON, MARCH 9. ...on the Reciprocity ... House of Com... ...ficuled the cry of ...as once a pretty ...t in Canada. It ...procity treaty of ...ailed until there was ... There were still men in ...s who harboured that hope ... them were beginning to recognize ... the solution of difficult problems in the United States would be seriously complicated and perhaps fatally impaired by the inclusion of Canada. The Prime Minister reminded Americans that the British flag had been and was more than ever the emblem of freedom to the Canadians, who had set their hearts on building up a nation without separation from the Motherland, and they would sooner part with their lives than with their national existence.

Mr. Borden's resolution to postpone the further discussion of the Reciprocity Agreement was defeated by 112 to 70.

DECLARATION OF LONDON.

Its Effect on Naval War.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 8.

In the House of Lords, to-day, Lord Morley, replying to Lord Selborne, said it was undesirable to publish the opinions of the Admiralty as to the effect of the Declaration of London, upon the conduct of British naval war. Such a statement would be equivalent to informing a possible enemy how the Admiralty would use powers of blockade, etc., to attack the enemy's commerce. The general opinion of the Admiralty, Lord Morley, added, was that the effect would be small and inconsiderable.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Following Lord Morley's reply to Lord Selborne, the House of Lords proceeded to debate on the Declaration of London which Lord Desborough denounced. His Lordship also moved a resolution that a Royal Commission be appointed to report on the advisability of Britain agreeing to the Declaration.

The Earl of Desart, who was British plenipotentiary at the Convention which drew up the Declaration, contended that we would largely benefit, as neutrals, by the Declaration, not sacrificing a single belligerent right.

Lord Selborne pleaded for further consideration of the matter in order to probe the whole question to the bottom. His Lordship said that the British representatives at the International Conference had apparently not considered the effect of his provisions in other parts of the Empire, especially in South Africa. Time had gone by for such an agreement to be framed with foreign Powers without the Dominions having been consulted. The Lords then adjourned.

THE UMTALI DECISION.

No Recrudescence of Offences.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Harcourt, the Colonial Secretary, replying to questions, said that Lord Gladstone informed him that he had been advised by his Ministers that there had been no recrudescence of offences against white women. So far as was known, the cases which had occured since the commutation of the Umtali sentence were not appreciably in excess of the ordinary average. Not a single reported case could be connected with the Umtali decision. Mr. Harcourt did not think it right to give private information as to what course Lord Gladstone took to strengthen his decision.

PORTSMOUTH NAVAL COMMAND.

Admiral Sir Arthur Moore Appointed.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Admiral Sir Arthur Moore has been appointed to succeed the late Admiral Sir Assheton Curzon-Howe as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth.

THE CORONATION.

Lord Kitchener to Command the Troops.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Lord Kitchener has been appointed to the command of troops in London during the Coronation festivities.

BOXING AT THE OLYMPIA.

Wells Defeats Flynn.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

At the Olympia yesterday evening, Bombardier Wells was given the verdict on points in a twenty round contest with Dan Flynn (America).

"PALATINA" WRECKED.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Considerable interest attaches to the wreck of the steamer "Palatina" (?) bound from Tampa for Kobe through the vessel striking on an unknown obstacle thirty miles westward of east London. It is thought that the obstacle may possibly be the "Waratah." The "Palatina" has been beached and the crew saved.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The death is announced of Colonel Pennycuick, last President of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill.

[Colonel John Pennycuick, C. S. I., R. E., was born in 1841, son of the late Brigadier-General Pennycuick who was killed at Chillianwalla. He was educated at Cheltenham College and in the East India Company's Military College at Addiscombe. He was a Fellow of the Madras University, and received the Telford medal of the Institution of Civil Engineers. For thirty-five years deceased was in Public Works Department Madras, of which he was the head for five-and-a-half years; also some time member of the Legislative Council, Madras; President of the Sanitary Board, and of the Faculty of Engineering in the University of Madras; Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in the Marine and Public Works Department; employed by Government of Queensland to advise upon the prevention of damage from floods in the Brisbane River, 1899; President Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, to 1899.]

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Bank rate has been reduced to three per cent.

HON'BLE MR. G.F. ARNOLD will at Monday's meeting of the Burma Legislative Council present the annual revised financial statement.

MEXICO AND THE STATES.

A Critical Situation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The American representative has communicated to the Mexican Foreign Office the message from President Taft containing the assurance that the manœuvres have no significance as regards causing concern to the friendly neighbour of the United States.

The situation however remains a mystery which is heightened by a hurried despatch of two thousand marines to Guantanamo (Cuba). It is also stated that the troops are provided with ball cartridge.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Negotiations Near at End.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The negotiations which have been proceeding between Japan and Britain regarding a treaty of commerce are nearing a conclusion.

ILLNESS OF PRINCE ADALBERT.

Emperor and Empress at Bedside.

KIEL, MARCH 8.

The German Emperor and Empress are watching beside the bedside of Prince Adalbert, their sailor son, who is ill with appendicitis.

WEST AUSTRALIA GOLD MINING.

Lode Found at Yilgarn.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The West Australian Mines Department has received a report of a find at the Yilgarn Goldfields of a lode ten feet wide, the walls of which have not been reached. Assays are 3½ to 8½ ounces, averaging four.

A COPTIC CONGRESS.

Representation in Council.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

A Coptic Congress has been sitting at Assiout. Upwards of thousand delegates have attended.

A resolution was passed to submit to the authorities the question of representation of the Copts in the Legislative Council and in Provincal Councils and to ask to be placed on an equality with Mahomedans regarding appointments to public offices. The proceedings were calm and orderly.

The Copts had previously sent to Britain a petition formulating their grievances.

An Islamic Congress will meet shortly as a counterblast.

CALCUTTA BOMB OUTRAGE CASE.

Accused Committed to Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

Noni Gopal Mukherjee charged with throwing a bomb into Mr. Cowley's car was to-day committed to the High Court Sessions on two charges, first under Section 307 I. P. C. and the second under Section 4 (a) of the Explosives Act. The prisoner denied having thrown the bomb and named a witness. The defence was reserved.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO DELHI.

Proposed Durbar at Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 9.

As at present arranged Lord Hardinge will arrive at Delhi on 30th March. His Excellency will on the following day visit the battlefields of Moodkee and Ferozeshah reaching Lahore the same evening. The Viceregal Durbar will probably be held on the afternoon of the 3rd April. It is anticipated that most of the Punjab Ruling Princes will come to Lahore to meet His Excellency.

DIRECTOR OF PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 9.

Mr. H. Whitby Smith, Director of the Persian Gulf Section of Indo-European Telegraph Department, leaves Karachi next Saturday on a trip round the world before settling down to a long leave prior to retirement in England. Mr. Campbell will take over the charge of the Directorship of the Persian Gulf Telegraphs until relieved by Mr. R. C. Bearker C. I. E. who, it is understood, will be the permanent incumbent. Both Mr. Whitby Smith and his wife were very popular. The former entertained farewell dinner at the Sind Club.

A very enjoyable ball was given last night by Colonel C. H. U. Price and the officers of 129th (D.C.O.) Baluchis in the Goa Portuguese Hall. Nearly all Karachi Society were present.

BURMA KHEDDAH CASE.

Drawing to a Close.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 9.

Evidence for the defence in the case of Dalrymple Clark was concluded to-day before the Special Sessions of the Chief Court. Several Kheddah Jemadars were examined as to the movements and exchange of elephants. Mr. M. C. Gupta formerly Medical Officer, Burma Kheddah Department, was examined at length in support of the explanations given by Clark in his defence. He spoke to certain replacements and exchanges of elephants and to the whole of the transaction being conducted openly. The summing up of the Judge is expected to-morrow when a verdict might also be given.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

State Subsidised Weekly.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 9.

The *Pioneer's* London Correspondent wires:—Mr. Montagu's answer to Mr. O'Grady included the quotation of the Indian Government's telegram explaining that the Government had agreed to take for three years 25,000 copies, weekly, of the vernacular paper on the lines of the *Indian Mirror* at an annual cost of Rs. 62,500, 25 per cent. payable an advance. The Government intended to distribute the copies widely in the Districts, the Government Offices, educational Institutions and punchayats. The agreement was conditional on Rai Bahadur Norendra Nath Sen retaining the direction of the paper. The telegram admitted that the Government was unable to cite a precedent. Mr. Montagu declined to discuss the protests published in the Indian Press. In replying to supplementary questions he said that the control of the news and views in the paper would lie not with the Viceroy, but with the Rai Bahadur.

Mr. O'Grady said:—"Oh you want to manufacture their politics for them."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that when subversive falsehoods are sedulously spread abroad, tempered by no restraints, but fear of punishment, it is desirable that some agency should exist for the circulation of accurate knowledge, and the encouragement of sober opinions. The Indian Government has taken a very sensible step.

Gulf Arms Traffic.

Mr. Montagu, replying to Mr. Lloyd, said:—It is the firm intention of His Majesty's Government to destroy the illegitimate arms traffic in the Persian Gulf.

Mr. Macallam Scott inquired whether the Indian Government had a legal right to interfere with the citizens of a Foreign State peacefully engaged in increasing their armaments.

Mr. Montagu replied that the Government of India never does anything not within its legal rights.

BANGALORE MURDER CASE

Important Evidence Recorded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 9.

In the Sait murder trial, which has been proceeding daily since Monday, evidence of the highest public interest was recorded to-day when a Hindu neighbour of the deceased deposed that about 4 a.m. on February 13th, he heard the deceased calling on Allah and simultaneously he saw two men run out of the lane next to the deceased's house. The witness and his grandmother went into the lane and saw a third man making off past them. The deceased came out on to his balcony and shouted for help to a baker next door. The third man now turned back, ran into the deceased's house and bolted the door. They heard some one run up the stairs and a sound of dragging was heard. The deceased continued to shout for a few minutes. Then there was a deep groan and silence for a while. The witness afterwards saw a man shutting the balcony, doors and windows, and further sounds, up and down the stairs, were heard. At this stage, the witness and his grandmother were joined by another neighbour who was sent off for the Police. Finally they heard money falling on to the floor and the Police arrived at 5-45 a.m.

The trial was adjourned to Friday.

EDITORS' DEFAMATION SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 9.

The defamation case brought by Mr. Arnold against the Editor of the "Times of Burma" and the "Sunday Times," Mr. W. H. Barton was commenced before the Western Magistrate to-day. The complainant stated that he arrived in Rangoon as Editor of the "Rangoon Times," on the 8th of August. His father was Sir Edwin Arnold. He had never before met the defendant, who was previously the Editor of the "Rangoon Times." In the course of business, witness had seen papers published by the defendant. During the first week after witness arrived in Rangoon, he saw paragraphs which he considered reflected upon him in the defendant's paper and every succeeding issue attacked him in some way or other. In one he was referred to as a son of a gun under a "pettigoat government." The complainant thought offensive as it directly referred to him and his employer, and was entirely untrue.

The issues of the "Sunday Times" containing further innuendoes, complainant said were offensive, and meant that he had taken money for an article, in which he had pleaded for the commutation of the sentence on Ariff. He denied the allegation that he was paid for writing the article.

The further hearing was adjourned till the 22nd of March.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 9.

The dulness and absence of enquiry reported last week in freight has been more marked, and the only engagement on the march has been one of 300 tons to Antwerp, a March shipment at sixteen shillings. There has been more doing in charters and the following are reported:—"Gordonia", March loading picked ports 15s-3d. 6d. extra for French Ports. "Muriel Coverdale" March and April loading picked ports at 15s. "Ryall" March and April loading Hull at 15s. "Tangistau" loading to Manchester 15s. "Amanistan" March and April loading to picked ports at 15s. two ports Liverpool, Birkenhead or Manchester 3d. extra.

THE TROLLEY ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 9.

Mr. C. Arnott, Assistant Engineer, is much in the same condition as yesterday and still unconscious. The two trolley men are doing well.

R. I. M. S. "HARDINGE."

Arrival in Bombay Harbour.

R. I. M. S. "HARDINGE", 2,976 tons, Captain C. M. Luck, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Rangoon via Madras with Government stores and details, consisting of 4 officers, 3 ladies 7 children, 105 warrant and non-commissioned officers and men, 15 women and 22 children.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

SITE FOR BRITISH NATIONAL THEATRE.

Memorial to County Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 17.

Sir Charles Holroyed may be congratulated on the consistent successes which has attended his nominee of ten years ago in the control of the Whitechapel Art Gallery. Mr. Charles Aitken has done so well in the decade, has developed so many fresh ideas, contrived so many excellent exhibitions, and added so enormously to his host of friends that the celebration in some form or other of the tenth anniversary of his occupation of the office was a foregone conclusion. Happily, public as the event was in its significance, the tributary dinner given to him by his admirers and associates, was essentially private in character, and all the more friendly and spontaneous in consequence. The only regret it brought with it was the absence through illness of Canon Barnett, who may claim to have been the originator of the institution and its main idea, and who may therefore be regarded as one of Mr. Aitken's sponsors in his capacity as a public official. Canon Barnett, besides, has helped him to obtain a maximum of result with a minimum of means, and after the persistent effort of trying to get funds together to maintain an important art centre in a region of poverty it should be doubly gratifying to Mr. Aitken to move into the less exigent atmosphere of the Tate Gallery. The Canon's co-sponsor, Sir Charles Holroyd, gave a picturesque account at the aforesaid dinner of the way in which he had discovered Mr. Aitken's abilities and tastes, and foressen a further for him during a night-long talk together in a gondola somewhere among the Venetian lagoons. The estimate he then formed has proved in every way correct, and at no time more then now. Mr. Aitken will carry forward his predecessor's high traditions, and, as for Mr. McColl's move westward to the Wallace collection, it is gratifying, chiefly, not for any work it entails, but for the leisure it ensures him in which to exercise that virile and stimulating pen of his.

GARRIDO.

The last exhibition of Mr. Aitken's arranging in what has been more than once called the National Gallery of the East End was less coherent in its composition than usual; but there was one feature which should serve to make the exhibition memorable. The smalll square room was given up to a show of oils, some twenty odd in number, by the late Senor Garrido, a disciple of Velasquez, but, like better-known members of the new Spanish school, caught and confirmed in the modern spirit. In some of his open-air scenes one perceived a kinship with Sorolla and in nothing so much as in the daring and dazzling treatment of light. It was in some of the genre studies of old men and women that the influence of Velasquez came out strongest, as also in presentation of certain phases of still life and the treatment of dead flesh surfaces. Nothing could be more Iberian than the great tableau of a poulterer's stall, or the amazing strength and faithfulness of the dead rabbits and other commodities displayed. This feat of execution was actuated, obviously, not merely to set off the living figures, by contrast, but as a medium for searching out new effects of light upon a morbid surface. "Forest Fire" was an enigma in its arbitrary handling of pure and artificial light, but the nude figure-work and the trees-screened sky was superb. "The Return Home," a boldly painted trio of faces, rejoiced in an abrupt background of sea, and some of the single heads had nothing to fear from criticism or cavil. The most considerable group, "At the Play," was an ingenious pattern of healthy children's faces, all marvellously modelled, and dominated by an adult figure of perfect quality; but the picture most to our's mind, in spite of the faulty drawing of one of the heads; was the group (one forgets the name) representing an old woman dressing fish in a basin, with a couple of children at her side. In the rough, unconventional tenderness of the work, and its uncompromising plainness and strenght of treatment, it was beyond praise.

THE OPERA SEASON.

It is not surprising to learn that it is proposed to make the coming opera season exceptionally attractive. Of course there will be a gala performance—that proposed in connexion with King Edward's Coronation was, it will be remembered, abandoned on account of his illness—while the revival of the ballet on an important scale will be another feature of the season. As regards new works, only two, Puccini's "Girl of the Golden West" and Massenet's "Thais," are spoken of, but many will hope that Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier" may be added to the list later.

DR. RICHTER'S RETIREMENT.

The news of Dr. Richter's definite decision to retire has been received with more regret than surprise. For more years than many of us can remember Richter's has been a name to conjure with in musical England, and it would be hard to over-estimate the value of the services which he has rendered to the art in this country during his long career here. His services in the domain of orchestral music might, indeed, be bracketed with those of Dr. Joachim in regard to chamber music. Each in his respective field exercised an influence of incalculable value in elevating the taste of the public and in maintaining always the loftiest ideals, and each, it is pleasant to be able to add, found his efforts heartily responded to an generously rewarded in the material sense as well as in other ways. The "Pops," of which Joachim was for so long the mainstay, were a worthy pendant to the "Richters," which were so long a joy to all lovers of orchestral music, and both will always hold an honoured place in the annals of music in this country. It is hard to realise to-day, when orchestral concerts are so numerous, what a very different state of things prevailed when Richter first came to us, and no one certainly has played a larger part in bringing about the change. Neither is it possible to forget his services in popularising Wagner, not only among English people but also abroad. Everyone knows the part he played as one of the master's most trusted lieutenants in the early days at Bayreuth and elsewhere, and when later he came to conduct in London he did not fail to continue his propagandist labours on behalf of the cause. Later still he added to his services under this head by conducting at Covent Garden; but, rather curiously he was not connected with any of the earlier Wagnerian performances in this country, chiefly, no doubt, because his engagements at Vienna and elsewhere did not then admit of it.

MUSICAL GOSSIP.

Liturgical music does not, as a rule, attract much attention outside the Church, but a new setting of the Mass by Father Anthony Pollen, of the Oratory Birmingham, which was produced at Westminster Cathedral a few days, ago, seems to have constituted something of an exception to the rule. There is, indeed, a remarkable consensus of opinion as to its exceptionally fine qualites. Father Pollen's music though written in the strictest polyphonic style, is spoken of as being fully at once of colour and melody. More will doubtless be heard of the work in due course.

Another impending retirement of interest has also just been announced—namely, that of Mr. J.A. Fuller Maitland, who has so long occupied the responsible position of musical critic to the "Times," in which capacity it is safe to say that no one has ever discharged his duties more conscientiously or with, a more single-minded devotion to the highest interests of the art. Naturally Mr. Maitland's judgments have not invariably commended themselves to all of his readers—otherwise they would scarcely have been of much value; but he had never failed to enjoy the undivided respect of all alike as a master of his subject and as one who has never lacked the courage of his convictions. Mr. Maitland's critical labours have absorbed only a portion of his energies since he has found time also to write a number of valuable books, the latest of which, a comprehensive study of Brahms, has only just appeared.

A ROYAL LIBRARY.

The King has consented to deposit on loan at the British Museum the whole of his Majesty's valuable Musical Library, which for over a century has been preserved at Buckingham Palace. In accordance with his Majesty's wishes the Trustees of the Museum have arranged that for the present the collection shall be placed temporarily in a separate room; but on the completion of the new galleries now in course of erection in Montague-place the Royal Musical Library will be housed in a specially constructed room, where its contents will be available to students under the conditions which already apply to the more valuable works in the departments of Printed Books and Manuscripts. The Buckingham Palace collection has always enjoyed a wide reputation, chiefly owing to its unrivalled series of Handelian manuscripts. These were presented to George III. by the composer's amanuensis, John Christopher Smith, in gratitude for the King's having continued to him a pension which had been granted by the Dowager Princess of Wales. They consist of the autographs left to Smith by Handel, dating from 1702, when he was only seventeen, to 1751, when he was becoming blind, and comprising 132 volumes of operas, 21 volumes of oratorios, 7 volumes of odes and serenatas, 12 volumes of miscellaneous sacred music, 5 volumes of instrumental music, and 11 volumes of cantatas and sketches.

THE SPRING GARDENS SITE.

A memorial bearing the names of many men distinguished in art, literature, science, and politics was presented on this day by Sir John Ben to the London County Council on behalf of the Shakespeare Memorial Committee, asking for an option on the site of the Council's present offices in Spring Gardens, which it is suggested should be purchased for the erection of the Shakespeare Memorial National Theatre. The matter, as will be seen by referring to our reports of the Council's proceedings was relegated to a committee. The memorial states that two years ago the committee approached the London County Council with a request that the Council would grant a site for the erection of the Shakespeare National Theatre and that the movement in support of the project has since been organized throughout the United Kingdom and has obtained very influential support. It is pointed ont that the difficulty of securing a side for the National Theatre which combines a central position ease of access proximity to other national buildings and monuments and capacity for dignified architectural treatment is a serious obstacle to the rapid success of the financial appeal to the nation by the committee in whose opinion the securing of an option on a site answering these requirements is essential to the further progress of the scheme.

The present site of the London County Council offices in Spring Gardens would, the committee submit, be more suitable for a national institution or memroial than for any other possible purpose to which it might hereafter be put. While they do not venture to repeat their request that the Council should give a free grant of a site for the projected memorial the committee express the hope that the Council may see their way to help the project by granting a secure option on the site of the Spring Gardens property on the most favourable terms that they consider possible in the circumstances. The scheme for the provision of a Shakespeare Memorial National Theatre is the outcome of two movements—the desire to erect a living and worthy memorial to our national poet in connection with his tercentenary in 1916, and the desire to enlarge, enrich, and elevate the standard of dramatic art and life in this country by the establishment of a permanently endowed repertory theatre. The two committees which had been seeking to attain these ends were united as the result of a great meeting held on May 19th, in 1908, in the Lyceum Theatre.

The outcome of this happy fusion was the Shakespeare Memorial Committee. The Lord Mayor of London is the chairman of the executive committee, and eminent Shakespearean scholars, actors, dramatic authors, journalists, and public men are included in its number. The amount to be raised is £500,000 which includes £100,000 for a suitable site, £150,000 for the theatre building and its equipment, and £250,000 for a permanent endowment. The ultimate control of the National Theatre will be vested in governors to be appointed by the Crown, the Universities, various learned bodies and societies, the London Council, the City Corporation, and the municipalities of fine great cities of England, two of Scotland, and two of Ireland. The English-speaking nations beyond the seas will also be represented. The Memorial Committee add that if the National Theatre is to be built and opened by April 23rd, 1916 (the tercentenary), there is no time to be lost.

"MR. JARVIS," AT WYNDHAM'S THEATRE.

The new play, "Mr. Jarvis," adapted by Messrs. Leon M. Lion and Malcolm Cherry from the novel, "Madam, Will You Walk," and produced at Wyndham's Theatre last night, deals with the antagonism between Marlborough and Bolingbroke towards the end of Queen Anne's reign, and the alleged efforts of the latter to befriend the cause of the Old Pretender. It deals with them, and with these and other familiar figures, in a highly original way. It reveals, for instance, that when Chesterfield described. Bolingbroke's conversation as "a flowing happiness" he overrated it a good deal. It shows that instead of being an all-conquering lover, Bolingbroke could wager a thousand guineas that within three weeks he would secure "some token" from one of the young beauties of the day, and after all, only win a rose from her at the last moment as the price of sparing the life of luckier lover. And it depicts one of the greatest, intellects of his age, not only hopelessly compromising himself with a pretended James Stuart, but running all over London trying to get Lady Masham and Harley similarly to compromise themselves. It introduces us to the great Lord Godolphin, and shows that in his old age, and within a few months of his death, he was quite gaily squiring the Terrible Duchess about the country; and it also shows us that famous lady herself, drinking beer, and cursing and grimacing with rage at the mention of Mistress Masham's name in the public parlour of a Rochester inn. Finally, it introduces us to a Charles Lebrun, who is not the painter, but a natural son of James II., and so extraordinarily like the Old Pretender that wherever he goes loyal Jacobites fall prostrate before him and murmur "Your Majesty." Out of such materials the authors have fashioned a play which, with the intervals, lasted considerably more than three hours and proved a highly theatrical affair, richer in "situations" than in truth, and finishing with one of those "happy endings" which actors love, and in which a young girl who in the previous scene has discovered a man to be a liar and a cheat, and has freely and loudly called him so, follows him to his rooms and tells him she not only adores but reveres him, and so succeeds in bringing down the curtain upon a vigorous display of fury one moment and an equally spirited outburst of tender love the next. Considering everything, the first and fourth of the four acts pleased one most. The first was as spirited and well-managed a picture of life in a busy inn in the days of good Queen Anne as one could wish to see. The last introduced us to a charming copy of a very famous and beautiful window of the time, upon which it was always a pleasure to look when the "longueurs" of the drama became momentarily cloying. Indeed the whole play has been produced with exceptional archæological care and realism. A vigorous blue-pen-cilling of the dialogue would render the entertainment more agreeable to the ear but it is always charming to the eye A great deal of the acting also did more than justice to the dramatists' processes and intentions. If Mr. du Maurier failed to render Lebrun a very heroic figure, it was not his fault. The authors have, after all, drawn a sorry rogue, and not even an archangel could idealise him. Mr. H. V. Esmond also did his best with the new view of Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, and really acted with a great deal of skill. It was always a pleasure to watch the art of these two admirable players. Mr. Daniel McCarthy, as the scheming Whig into whose toils poor Bolingbroke falls so readily, played his part with authority and discretion; and in the first act Miss Henrietta Watson made an all too brief appearance as the Duchess, and for about ten minutes gave a quite brilliant display of acting. Miss Amy Brandon Thomas, as the dainty Lady Margaret, the heroine of the impostor's idyll, did not seem quite comfortable last night, and appeared to lacak some of the necessary self control in the heavy scenes of the third and fourth acts; but Miss Mary Rorke, Mr. Leon Quartermain, Mr. Jules Shaw (with a vivid little sketch of a semi-demented anti-Jacobite street preacher), and Mr. Arthur Willoughby enacted minor parts with delicacy and popular effect.

PLAGUE IN INDIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

During the week ending 4th March, 1911; 34,524 seizures and 28,113 deaths from plague in India were reported. Provincial mortality figures are:—Bombay, 1,774; Madras, 261; Bengal, 3,873; the United Provinces, 14,219; the Punjab, 4,296; Burma, 228; the Central Provinces, 1,736, Mysore 117, Hyderabad 181, Central India, 559; Rajputana, 879; North West Frontier Provinces, 2; and Kashmir 6.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Cotton Excise Duty.

MR. DADABHOY'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

The Imperial Legislative Council met at 11 a.m., Mr. Jenkins presiding.

Mr. Sharp, Joint Secretary, was sworn in as a member.

INDIAN COTTON DUTY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy said:—My Lord, I beg to move that in view of the continued depression in the Indian cotton industry, this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the countervailing excise duty upon cotton goods manufactured in India be abolished.

My Lord, this Resolution should have come in the first thing in the reformed Council. The amount of feeling that there is in the country over this subject is large enough to engage the most anxious consideration of Government. It is not confined to manufacturers. The general public perpaps view the duty with greater dissatisfaction than the millowners. The financial aspect of the duty only impresses the manufacturer, and he condemns it in so far as it interfere, with the profits of the industry; whereas the public condemn it on more general grounds. But the feeling of dissatisfaction is universal, and inasmuch as the reconstituted Council is expected to reflect public opinion faithfully, the question of the repeal of the duty should have had precedence over other administrative matters. The Resolution should have been and would have been before the Council last year but for the fact that the state of political feeling in England then made discussion of the subject fruitless. In this matter the Government of India from its constitution cannot do anything independently of His Majesty's Government. In the political excitement prevailing last year in England any representation from this Government would have received scant consideration. Although, therefore, I had thought of moving the Resolution in March last, I ultimately put it off till this session.

My Lord, the experience of the year has only added force and point to my appeal. The depression in the Indian cotton industry has increased in the interval, and mills have had to stop work. In Bombay, in January last, fourteen mills and in February, six mills closed down with the result that several thousand operatives were thrown out of employment. I admit this abnormal depression in the trade is not wholly due to the countervailing excise duty but I cannot accept the proposition, laid before the Council some time ago by the Hon'ble Sir John Miller in reply to my question on the subject, that there is no connection between them. I do contend that the duty is one of the economic factors which produce the depression. It adds to the already heavy costs of production and since prices do not advance proportionately, it trenches upon the profits of the mills. In 1905, the Indian millowners made a profit of 350 lakhs of rupees. In 1909 the profits slided down to 90 lakhs, and last year to 60 lakhs, and this upon a total invested capital of about 23 crores of rupees and from both spinning and weaving. The cotton mills in India mostly do spinning, and only a small number do both spinning and weaving. It is doubtful if the weaving alone has even paid its way during the past few years, not to speak of yielding any profits. The Government revenue from the countervailing excise duty has, on the other hand, been progressive of late. In 1909-10 the income was roughly, 41 lakhs of rupees against a collection of a trifle over 36 lakhs in 1908-09 and 34-1-2 lakhs in 1907-08. Taking last year's figures into account the amount taken as duty if set free, would substantially increase the profits. The facts point to the conclusion that the cost of production has increased rapidly without a commensurate advance in prices. In the circumstances the repeal of the excise duty can fairly be expected to afford appreciable relief to the industry. More than that: it will put heart in the manufacturer. This result should of itself be ground for the suggested action on the part of Government.

My Lord, the Indian cotton industry deserves indulgent treatment at the hands of Government especially because the currency operations of the Government have to some extent hampered the cotton trade. Sir James Westland remarked in this Council on 10th March, 1894:

"I need only say that India as a manufacturing country is not yet out of her tutelage, and if any industry in the world deserves protection, it is the cotton industry of India, the only real indigenous industry which has sprung up in this country—and industry, moreover, on which our present currency difficulties have compelled us, in the interests, as we believe, of the country generally, to inflict a certain amount of injury."

This clear admission the author of the Indian currency legislation ought to put the matter of injury beyond controversy And the subsequent measures, which the financial difficulties of Government have necessitated, have only accentuated the evil. The last important tax imposed by the Government of India—the tax on silver—operates, as I submitted on a recent occasion, as a bounty of 3 per cent. to China and Japan in the cotton trade.

My Lord, in 1895, Lancashire objected to the 5 per cent. Indian import duties upon cotton goods, imposed by the Government with the object solely of restoring equilibrium to its finances in the face of a falling exchange which England declined to arrest, not mainly on the ground that they were protective, but because there was depression in the British cotton industry. That was how the situation impressed Sir James Westland:

"If Lancashire were in a flourishing condition, I cannot help thinking that these differences would have been considered to be more theoretical than practical."

But we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that Lancashire trade has recently been in a depressed condition, although we certainly contend that the circumstances out of which this depression arises have nothing to do with Indian cotton duties.

"The deputation of Lancashire merchants and manufacturers that waited upon the Secretary of State in 1895 also made pointed reference to the depression as a ground for the abolition of the Indian cotton duties. In the result, the Government of India equalised the trade conditions on the lines suggested by Lancashire, and the countervailing excise duties upon cotton piece-goods manufactured in India came to be imposed, in pursuit of an abstract principle of justice, irrespective of facts.

COMPETITION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

It was conceded that there was hardly any competition between England and India in the cotton trade; the spheres of manufacture of the two countries were distinct; from the natural condition of things India had to confine her manufacturing activity to the coarser fabrics and England to the finer. There was thus a natural cleavage in the two departments. Yet, because Lancashire was in a bad way, facts were disregarded by the British manufacturers and Government complied with their request not because of its intrinsic merits, but with the clear object of soothing the soreness produced in them by continued depression in the industry. The Lancashire demand was admitted by Government to be unreasonable; the countervailing excise was not justified by Government. In 1894 the Finance Minister in introducing the Cotton Duties Bill in Council, made a frank admission on this point:

"I have now to ask the permission of the Council to supplement the imposition of import duties on cotton goods by introducing a bill for the levy of excise duties on certain cotton goods manufactured in India."

I would not be dealing straightforwardly with the Council if I pretend that this measure was recommended by the Government of India on its own merits. No Government would desire, except under the extremest stress of financial necessity, to impose a duty upon an industry so deserving of any fostering care which the Government can bestow upon it as the cotton manufacturing industry of India. The proposal I make is therefore not made on its own merits.

Again, on the motion for referring the Bill to a Select Committee:

"I cannot help thinking that the Government is placed in some difficulty in defending the provisions of a Bill which they have professedly brought forward as imposed upon them by conditions required by the Secretary of State and not by conditions which they themselves entirely, or independently, approve of. . . . I am, therefore, of necessity obliged to state to the Council that this measure is

recommended to us by superior orders and by orders which we are obliged to obey.'

The Secretary of State himself, in his reply to the Lancashire deputation in 1895, repudiated the suggestion of casual connection between the 5 per cent. Indian cotton duties, and the depression in trade on which the manufacturers based their request for their repeal. He ascribed the depression to the new factor of competition with foreign countries:

"You have to deal now with new conditions and new competition."

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce also, in their instructive letter to Government of 3rd January, 1896, attributed the depression of which Lancashire complained to the supervention of new trade conditions and to the loss of a monopoly hitherto enjoyed by the British manufacturer. Sir James Westland, with the weight of his authority, endorsed this view.

Strenuous competition all the world over is taking away from Lancashire what used to be almost its monopoly of the piecegoods markets. In China and Japan, as well as in India, manufacture has been and is being brought at the same time to the supply of the raw material, and to the door of the consumer.

Mr. D. R. Lyall, then Member of the Board of Revenue of Bengal, in a special Report to the Government of India in 1895, dealt fully with this subject of depression in Lancashire trade, and concluded that it was due to increased industrial activity in the foreign countries, the United States and the Continent especially. Referring to the large increase in the number of spindles in the United States, the East Indies and on the Continent during 1892—1895 he remarked:

'It may safely be asserted that all the new spindles were of the newest pattern, and capable of turning out the cheapest materials, and that each new mill, erected on the newest principles, was a further handicap on British trade.'

Sir Charles Stevens, for sometime Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on the strength of these facts and the consumption in 1894-1895 of 9,657,000 bales of cotton by the Continent, the United States, and the East Indies against Great Britain's 4,080,000 bales, observed in this Council.

These figures like those relating to the increase in spindles, point most distinctly to the conclusion that the competition which is really injuring Lancashire is that of the Continent rather than that of India.

Both Mr. Lyall and Sir Charles Stevens accepted Messrs. Ellison and Co.'s conclusions in their Annual Review of the Cotton Trade for the year ending 30th September, 1895,—conclusions founded upon well-ascertained facts. Informed opinion, official, and non-official, exposed the hollowness of the Lancashire contention; the imposition of countervailing excise duties was held unjust and unnecessary; still, because British trade passed through a period of depression, the duties were imposed, and the import duties known as cotton duties were reduced by 1 1-2 per cent. at the sacrifice of a pretty large annual revenue.

ACUTE AND ABNORMAL DEPRESSION.

To-day, my Lord, India in its turn is in a bad way. There is acute and abnormal depression in the Indian cotton trade. Manufacturers find advantage in closure. What with the Indian currency legislation, the tax on silver and the increased local activity in cotton manufacture, the market for Indian goods in the Far East has become contracted. Japan has ceased to be a buyer of Indian cottons. Since 1900 not a yard of Indian cloth has found its way to that country. In the decennial period 1880-1889 the average annual shipment to it from Bombay was 94,656 yards; it shrank to 14,240 yards during the succeeding decade. There is no prospect of a revival in the trade. Encouraged by the fiscal operations of the Government of India, Japan is herself a manufacturer now. Besides, her demand seems now to be confined to the finer goods, Indian goods have been replaced by the productions of the British looms. The average annual imports into the country from the United Kingdom advanced over 18 per cent. during the last decade, the average of 1900—1909 being 98,966,070 yards against an average of 83,693,680 yards in the previous decade (1890-1899). The Japanese appear to have developed a liking for fine products, and this change in their taste stimulates the sale of Lancashire goods. The Japanese demand for Indian yarn also is diminishing at an alarming rate. The exports to Japan shrank from 10,140 bales or 4,056,000 lbs. on an average between 1890-1899 to an average of 80 bales or 32,000 lbs. in 1900—1909. The Japan market is thus lost to India.

In China, too, the Indian manufacturer is at a disadvantage. Similar conditions prevail there; the Indian currency legislation and the tax on silver provide the same stimulus to the manufacturing industry of a people realising, after the torpor of ages the immense latent possibilities of the country; the demand for finer goods is on the increase and that for the coarse Indian fabrics is falling off at a rapid rate. The annual consumption of Indian piecegoods in China was in 1890—1899 on an average 5,738,498 yards; in 1900—1909 the average fell off to 2,458,045 yards. There was a decline of 57 per cent. in the average in 10 years. On the other hand, the imports of similar goods from the United Kingdom increased during the same period, the annual average of 1900—1909 being 562,011,170 yards against the average of 494,961,710 yards in 1890—1899, or an improvement of over 13 per cent. Indian yarn, it is true, still maintains its ground in the China market, but in the altered conditions prophecy about the future is hazardous. The increase in the quantity of yarn imported into the country is a disquieting factor from the Indian manufacturer's point of view.

Then, again, the shipments of Indian yarn to the United Kingdom and the Continent have met with a serious check. In one year they fell off 85.32 per cent., the figures for 1903 being 2,532 bales against 17,256 bales in 1908. The present is thus dark for the Indian manufacturer; the future is uncertain, and the future uncertainty aggravates the existing depression. In 1895, the Secretary of State sympathised with the Lancashire merchants and manufacturers because the uncertainty then hanging over the trade aggravated the depression which had inspired the deputation.

When a trade is in so depressed a condition as yours, and uncertainty as to its future tends to aggravate that depression.'

My Lord, the depression of which Lancashire complained in 1895 could not be relieved by Government action, as was pointed out on that occasion by the Secretary of State, whereas the present depression in the Indian cotton industry can be at least partially relieved by the repeal of the countervailing excise duties. A decrease of 3 1-2 per cent. in the cost of production in the existing condition of the trade, will afford appreciable relief to the manufacturer. It is for this relief that I earnestly appeal to Your Excellency. The feeling of the country as a whole is unanimous on this subject. Of all the duties imposed by the Government of India these countervailing excise duties are the most unpopular and the people feel distressed over them. The opinion, however, of the lay public might perhaps be held to be inspired more by sentiment than real practical difficulty. But the manufacturers themselves are exercised in spirit over the duties. The Bombay millowners, a body of manufacturers who, in this matter of duties, have never been unreasonable or extravagant, wish the excise to be abolished in the interest of the industry. The annual reports of their Association contain references to it in terms suggestive of suffering and distress unrelieved by the hope of an early redress. And theirs is not an imaginary grievance as I have shewn above. The countervailing excise duty is in effect a clog to the Indian cotton industry.

PROTECTION FOR INDIA.

My Lord I can imagine difficulty should be raised on account of our dependence upon England. The duty complained of is an excise imposed for the purpose of countervailing the cotton duties, in order to deprive them of their protective character. No protection is allowed here. India is a part of the British Empire, and the Government of the country is vested ultimately in His Majesty and Parliament. India's subordinate constitutional position makes independent action on the part of her Government in the matter of Tariff Reform impracticable. Now England is a free Trader by choice and conviction. India has likewise to be a Free Trader from necessity, although I strongly believed in protection as a policy beneficial to India, I cannot ignore the realities of the situation and cannot request Government to all at once change its commercial policy in relation to the United Kingdom. For the introduction of a policy of protection in India, we must depend upon strictly constitutional agitation and respectful and well-reasoned representations to His Majesty's Government. I am sure, however, of final success. Meanwhile, it behoves us to accept the present and in support of the Resolution before the Council to show that the cotton duties are not protective, and the excise does not countervail anything. The repeal of the excise duties therefore does not violate in practice any of the principles of Free Trade.

My Lord, this matter should be judged in relation to facts, and not to abstract principles. Philosophical ideas may be good things in their way, but, I submit, the commercial policy of a country ought to be, and is, determined by considerations of the balance of convenience. Now, judged in the abstract, the Indian cotton duties might conceivably be held to have a protective influence upon the Indian manufacture, but facts disprove the inference.

But before I deal with the facts, I beg leave to point out that import duties levied for the purposes of revenue are consistent with even the most orthodox conception of Free Trade principles. A staunch advocate of Free Trade, the late Mr. Gladstone thought such duties did not violate its canons. Condemning in Parliament in 1879, the partial repeal of the Indian cotton duties in 1878, he observed:—

"There is not a Free Trade Government in this or any country which has not freely admitted that the state of the revenue is an essential element in the consideration of the application even of the best principles of free trade."

The late Mr. Fawcett, too, was of opinion that import duties, imposed for the financial needs of a Government, were allowable even under a strick Free Trade policy. Even Mill, whose uncompromising philosophy often carried him to an idealism which practical statesment found it difficult to accept favoured import duties. In his observations on taxation in his great work on "Political Economy," he laid down:

"As far as other considerations permit, taxation should be confined to imported articles since these can be taxed with a less degree of vexatious interference, and with fewer incidental bad effects, than when a tax is levied on the field or on the workshop. Customs duties are, "ceteris paribus," much less objectionable than excise."

No doubt Mill counselled the imposition of an excise duty of an equivalent amount in each case in which there was cause for fear of the import duty operating as a protective duty. But he put the case in its extreme aspect. The mere possibility of goods of like nature being manufactured within the country does not make import duties protective, except perhaps in a philosophical analysis. But philosophy has to be softened and tempered by considerations of practical convenience. However, logical his conclusion Mill's theory must be modified in practical administration. Leaving Mill apart, according to the accepted notions of practical Free Trade, there is nothing repugnant in customs duties without countervailing excise duties. The Indian import duties upon cottons, being levied for revenue purposes cannot be, even theoretically, subversive of Free Trade; though not countervailed by equivalent excise duties.

Whether in effect they are protective or not is a question of fact on which opinion in India has been all through unanimous. All Finance Ministers, from Mr. Laing downwards,—almost all of them sound and thoroughgoing Free Traders—have held the Indian tariff is the highest in the world, and is 'adjusted,' to quote the language of Mr. Massey, for a long time Chairman of the Committees of the House of Commons, 'on principles strictly in accord with the policy of Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Gladstone.' In 1875, Lord Northbrook, Viceroy of India, held the opinion that the 7 1-2 per cent. import duties upon cotton then realised were not protective. The Tariff Committee of 1875, presided over by Mr. Money of the Board of Revenue of Bengal, also came to the same conclusion. Be it noted that the 7 1-2 per cent. import duties stood then without any countervailing excise. The Committee proposed to increase the rate to 10 per cent. in some cases and to reduce it to 5 per cent. in some others; but the general conclusion was that the duties were not protective. In 1894, Mr. Playfair, afterwards Sir Patrick Playfair, the representative of mercantile interests on this Council, pointed out that a 5 per cent. import duty upon cotton goods would not affect trade:

'The amount of import duty would be so moderate that merchants and dealers in cotton fabrics have frankly said it would not affect trade, and some have stated that the repeal of the duties on cotton goods in 1878 and in 1882 made no difference whatever in their volume of business.'

Sir Patrick further pointed out that 'there merchants in many instances are agents for the manufacturer.'

In 1886, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. N. Mandlik shewed, by statistics and arguments the force of which time has not impaired, that the import duty abolished in 1882 had not any protective effect in India:

'From 1849 to 1880, there has been a continued increase in the imports. It was from March 1882 that the import duties upon goods and yarns was altogether removed, and instead of the imports increasing, as we may naturally expect if the protection theory was correct, that they have remained stationary except in the case of Madras, where a slight increase is perceptible; but taking the total of all the three Presidencies for each year, the imports fall short of what they were in 1880; and that too, in spite of the enormous increase in railway communication throughout India and the large increase in its population.'

HISTORY OF INDIAN TARIFF.

My Lord, the history of the Indian tariff invests these weighty opinions with special interest in the present times. Before 1857, the import duty stood at 5 per cent. The Mutiny added to the burdens of the Government and the duty was increased to 10 per cent. In 1864 it was reduced to 7 1-2 per cent., with the promise of a further reduction of 2 1-2 per cent. when the state of the finances allowed. In 1878 the customs duties upon cotton goods were partially abolished. Major Baring, now Lord Cromer, having charge of Indian finances in prosperous times, repealed the cotton duties altogether in 1882 along with numerous other import duties, shewing thereby that happy financial conditions mainly determined the Government action. In 1879, Mr. Gladstone condemned in Parliament the partial repeal of the cotton duties in 1878, and asseverated that England applied 'the free trade doctrines...against the feelings of the Indian people in their utmost vigour and without a grain of mercy.' There was an excuse for Government in 1878. On 11th July 1877, the House of Commons had resolved that the cotton duties, being protective in nature, 'ought to be repealed without delay, so soon as the financial condition of India will permit. The partial repeal of the duties in 1878 gave effect to this Resolution. But the principle underlying the Revolution appears to be that in case of financial necessity such import duties even where protective, allowable, and it did not seek to lay down a general rule for guidance for all time to come that, however embarrassed the finances might be, they were to be avoided as an economic solecism. The reimposition of the cotton duties in the nineties under acute financial stress was perfectly consistent with the policy laid down by the House of Commons in 1877. Even if it involved any violation of it, that need not have presented an insuperable difficulty. Past experience shews a House of Commons Resolution is not so imperative that it may not be disregarded for administrative reasons.

The condition on which the British Government sanctioned the reimposition of the cotton duties in 1894, viz., the levy of an equivalent excise—was not contemplated in the Commons' resolution of 1877. It was a new idea. The Government of India, however had to accept it. But it was further developed in actual working. The excise was insisted upon only 'to the extent to which' good manufactured in India 'enter into direct competition with goods imported from the United Kingdom.' This would entitle the bulk of Indian fabrics to exemption. Sir Patrick Playfair remarked in 1896:

'Competition on the part of Lancashire Mills with the production of the coarser fabrics spun and woven in Indian Mills does not exist.'

I have shewn above that the consensus of informed opinion before the eighties was that the 7 1-2 per cent. and the 5 per cent. Indian cotton duties were not protective in effect, whatever they might be theoretically speaking. A 3 1-2 per cent. import duty is much less so. The trade returns support this view. With the exception of 1882 from 1880 to 1885 the imports of cotton goods to India were practically stationary, the figure for 1880 being slightly in excess of that of 1885; 1,670,310,900 yards were imported in 1880 against 1,664,631,000 yards in 1885, 1881, 1883 and 1884 were not marked by any large variation. In 1882, the year in which the duties were completely abolished, the total imports declined to 1,522,158,000 yards. The figure for 1880 was the highest in the sexennial period. The heaviest decline was synchronous with the abolition of the duty supposed by the Commons to be protective. The abolition did not encourage larger imports in subsequent years. In 1886 Burma came to be included in British India in the returns. That year there was in consequence a substantial improvement in the figure, but since then up to 1909 the returns did not show much progress in the imports. There was not any large increase in the annual total number of yards. In 1886, it amounted to 2,118,838,400 yards, the sudden increase being due to the inclusion for the first time of Burma in the returns, and in the 23 years following the imports oscillated about that figure during 12 years. In the remaining 10 years there was a slump, and they varied from 1,778,224,000 yards to 1,998,167,200 yards the latter figure being reached in 1903 and approximated in 1902. The theoretical equalisation of trade conditions by the levy of an equivalent excise has not increased the volume of trade. The absence of import duties during 13 years and their subsequent reintroduction along with an equivalent excise did not affect the import trade to an appreciable extent. The figures disprove the contention that the cotton duties without an equivalent excise are protective in effect. Indian mill industry has developed meanwhile, and whereas there were only 65 mills with 14,172 looms in 1882, in 1909 we had 259 mills with 76,898 looms. None of this progress is due to any protection or 'fostering care' on the part of Government. Again, the imports of yarns from the United Kingdom shew a heavy decline with the progress of years. In 1909 we imported 36,023,200 lbs. against 54,062,000 lbs. in 1888, 49,734,000 lbs. in 1890, and 50,003,600 lbs. in 1891. The average of the last decennial period (1908-1909), compared to the average of the previous decade, shewed a loss in the annual average of 24 per cent. Compared to the average of 1880-1889, the decline was 26 per cent. It is significant that there is no import duty upon yarns now. In the years 1894 and 1895, when there was such a duty, the imports were better than the imports in 1909 by 11 per cent. and 13 per cent. respectively. All this is significant commentary upon the theory that the trifling customs duty which India realises operates as a protective duty unless countervailed by an excise of an equivalent amount.

DEMAND FOR COTTON FABRICS.

My Lord, do what Lancashire might, the demand for Indian cotton fabrics has grown within the country. The equivalent excise duty has not helped the British manufacturers to increase their exports to India. The truth is, the Peninsula is wide enough to provide markets for both the products. The British manufacturer and the Indian manufacturer have maintained their ground, each in his own special line. So long as the natural limitations of climate and raw material exist, the Indian must needs confine his manufacturing activity to the coarser fabrics, and, duty or no duty, the Indian demand for the fine manufacturers of Lancashire will last. Britain has nothing to fear from the abolition of the 3 1-2 per cent. excise duties. These duties countervail nothing, being levied upon a class of goods wholly different and distinct from those that are imported from the United Kingdom. Without benefiting Lancashire in the least, they hamper the Indian industry by increasing the cost of production and paring down the profits. The repeal will not protect India against Britain. The argument, therefore, that the abolition of the excise duties must involve the abolition of the import duties is pointless, and will not commend itself to the practical administrator. We are not dealing with philosophical ideas but with stern facts, and Government, as trustees of the interests of 300 millions of His Majety's loyal subjects, cannot, I submit, ignore them, and refuse to repeal the excise from fear of apostacy from Mill's economic idealism.

My Lord, Lord Northbrook, as Viceroy of India, indicated the line of policy which this Government should follow in these matters:

"In all financial questions the true interest of the people of India is the only consideration which the Government of India has to regard."

I have no doubt the same sentiment of paternal concern for the people inspires Your Excellency's policy. We, therefore, approach the Government with the humble request that, out of regard for the manufacturing interests of the country, they will be pleased to remove the countervailing excise which past history shews, only proves a clog to the Indian industry without advancing the industrial prospects of the United Kingdom. Years ago Mr. Massey, as Finance Minister, laid down the Government policy in the matter of taxation with the statesmanlike perception of the administrative needs of the country:

"The Government will be always prepared to remove or lighten any duty which in any perceptible degree checks the prosperity or interferes with the interests of Commerce."

I believe, my Lord, this is one of the immutable canons of taxation of the Government of India. On this principle the excise duty should be abolished forthwith, inasmuch as it hampers this Indian cotton industry. Considerations of an ideal equalisation of trade conditions should not arrest Government action. If the Government is convinced that, as a matter of fact, there is no competition to speak of between Lancashire and India in the Indian market, the excise must go, even according to the terms of the conition imposed by Her Majesy's Government in 1894. In 1894 and in 1896, the Government of India held that there was no such competition. The experience of the past sixteen years can only confirm them in that opinion.

THE REFORM SCHEME.

My Lord, the Reform Scheme has brought with it a new gospel of the administrative policy. It has raised new hopes and has instilled new ideas of citizenship in the Indian. The people now expect that the Government should be more responsive to their wishes in the matter of taxation also. It will be a keen disappointment to them if, at the inception, the Government refuse to repeal the excise duties in response to the popular wish. My Lord, the impression will be harmful that, notwithstanding reforms and new privileges, the people stand where they did, the ideas of Government have not undergone any fundamental change, and the country has not so far got any real political power. Allow me to point out, my Lord, that the removal of such an impression and the popularisation of British Rule in India, which latter must be the objective of the Reform Scheme can best be accomplished by the abolition of unnecessary and irritating taxes like the countervailing excise duties thereby demonstrating to the people that the Government of India are ever watchful of the interests of India, and that considerations of those interests predominate in their counsels. Your Excellency has struck a note of sympathy with Indians which has raised high hopes in them, and they look up wistfully to Your Excellency for the removal of a tax which they feel is wholly indefensible.

My Lord, there cannot be any serious objection to the suggested abolition on financial grounds. The maintenance of financial equilibrium with a loss of only 41 lakhs of rupees is surely not beyond the wit of a Finance Minister who last year gave solid proof of skill and resourcefulness in a trying situation. The ecomomy which the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson very recently promised to enforce would, I am sure, enable him to forego permanently this small revenue. We have, besideo, a net estimated surplus this year of more than half a million sterling and fairly large budgetted surplus next year. This is a nice opportunity for effecting the suggested fiscal reform. The excise can be very well abolished without any fear of financial dislocation. Even if the repeal caused a strain upon the resources of the Government, for the incalculable moral effect upon the country, it should be boldly faced.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis supported Mr. Dadabhoy's resolution for the repeal of the cotton excise duties. He said that these duties should never have been imposed. They were never necessary, and the Government could not do better than repeal them. He echoed the hope expressed by Sir John Muir-Mackenzie at the last meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that the enthusiasm with which the new Council Reforms had been received would be followed by still more enthusiastic applause at the remission of this unfair impost.

Mr. Huda supported the resolution and said that Indian interests should not be subordinated to those of Lancashire.

Sir Sassoon David, who spoke next, bore witness to the universal feeling of the commercial community in objecting to the duties. In 1894 the Government imposed the duty because they believed the growth of the industry in the future would be a menace to Lancashire, but recent returns had proved that the apprehensions of unfair competition had proved groundless. He condemned the duties as injuring both the industry and the consumer.

Sardar Partab Singh supported the resolution of the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy and hoped that the British Government would treat the question in a just way.

SIR VITHALDAS THACKERSEY.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, in supporting the resolution, said:—"My Lord, I rise to support this resolution. At the outset, I should like to congratulate my friend the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy on the ability and moderation with which he has presented his case to the Council. My Lord, we all know the history of the Excise Duty on Indian cotton goods. It was imposed against the wishes of the Government and the people of India, because the Lancashire manufacturers complained that the small import duties on their goods had the effect of protecting Indian mills. Looking to what great assistance is being given to National industries by modern nations, including the British Colonies it would not be a heinous sin if the Indian Mills did get a small measure of protection. As a matter of fact they did not. They conclusively showed that the goods that they made were totally different from those of Lancashire and there was no competition between them. Then again, even in England, the home of free trade a countervailing duty against home production has not been considered essential, when a duty is levied for revenue purposes on imported goods. There was no duty levied on home grown wheat to countervail the import duty during the recent Boer War. My Lord, there is no use, however, complaining of what is past. The question for us now is, should the Excise Duty continue? My Lord, I say emphatically it should not. Apart from its incidence on the mill industry, it is universally regarded in this country as unjust and unfair. For this reason alone, it should be remitted without further delay. I need hardly say that in its present depressed condition the abolition of this duty will be highly appreciated by the Mill industry. My Lord, the reforms recently introduced and, even more than the reforms, the cordiality of your Lordship's Government; is bringing about a change in the attitude of the people. We are at last beginning to think that our legitimate national aspirations are understood by the Government. By abolishing this duty, this belief will be strengthened and British rule will be brought closer to the hearts of the people of India."

Mr. Gokhale, after referring to the circumstances under which the excise duties were imposed in 1894, urged that no resentment was as strong now as it was then. The particular conditions, such as currency legislation and conditions of competition, had changed, but the people still viewed the duties as unjust and felt resentment. Viewing the matter from financial point of view the import duties were purely financial, but the excise duties were paid wholly by the consumer and not by the producer, except in abnormal circumstances. On the general question of Free Trade versus production, he held that until India was governed in accordance with her wishes and could impose or take off import duties, the policy of Free Trade reasonably applied and it was the safest for India. He urged that in order to obviate the loss of revenue he would increase the import duties by one and a half per cent. and remit the excise duty in the lower counts.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ATTITUDE.

The Hon. Mr. Monteath said that on behalf of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, he rose to state he was unable to support the resolution of Mr. Dadabhoy. The Committee of the Chamber, in the interest of commerce, held the same view expressed by the Government some few years ago, that if the excise duty was abolished an import duty of 3 1-2 per cent. must also be abolished. It was in March 1908, that Sir Edward Baker, who was then the Financial Minister, stated in Council that it seemed to be certain that if Parliament was approached with a request for the abolition of the duties the reply would be that this would be remitted if the import duties on cotton goods were wholly removed. Sir Edward Baker added that, in his opinion, this would be a calamity. As the mover of the resolution did not deal with the question of import duties and as he (the speaker) did not suppose that the Government would be prepared to change the pronouncement he must, therefore, on behalf of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce oppose the resolution.

Mr. Mudholkar supported the resolution as a solemn duty and dwelt upon the possibilities of the development of cotton industries in Berar.

Mr. Graham spoke on the divergence of opinions among the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and expressed his inability to record his vote.

Mr. B. N. Basu supported the resolution and expressed a fear that in the event of the adoption of protection in India, influential cliques and syndicates would control the authorities and rule the situation. He was, however, not sure whether India should be absolutely a Free Trade country.

Mr. Madge supported the resolution.

The Council then rose for lunch.

The Council reassembled after lunch at 2 15 p. m. the Malik Omar Hyat Khan of Tiwana gave his full support to the resolution of Mr. Dadabhoy and urged that it should not be treated in the same way in which the Government had treated some fancy resolutions which were brought forward for self-advertisement.

Mr. S. Sinha supported the resolution and pointed that all Provinces of India had agreed to the abolition of cotton duties.

Mr Subba Rao supported the resolution on behalf of the Madras Presidency, and said that England had not treated India fairly in its financial transactions.

Mr. Malviya claimed that on political grounds cotton duties should be abolished and urged the Council to accept the resolution.

THE GOVERNMENT VIEW.

Replying for Government on Mr. Dadabhoy's resolution to-day on the subject of Cotton Excise Duties, the Hon'ble Mr. Clark made a long speech in which he said that it would be idle to deny that the existence of the Cotton Excise Duty had been a source of irritation and ill-feeling in India. He went on to criticise Mr. Dadabhoy's argument that the Excise duties were both non-protective and at the same time connected with the present depression in the cotton industry of India. He doubted himself whether there was any connection between the depression and the Excise and suggested instead that overproduction and consequent rise in the price of the raw material were responsible and he pointed to increase in number of cotton mills in India as proof of the development of late years. It could not be thought he maintained for a moment that the Dutyhad in the past crippled the development of the Industry in the past or still less that it was crippling it at the present time. Whether the Indian sentiment regarded the duty as imposed in the interests of Lancashire manufacturers merely to satisfy the fiscal policy and purity of the English Statesmen in the seventies and nineties it was perfectly natural that Indians should resent taxation. The effect on the revenue of the abolition of the Excise Duty might therefore be serious financially since forty lakhs would be lost in respect of the Excise besides what might well amount to sixty, seventy, or eighty lakhs in reduced import duties, the sum which would tax even the resourcefulness of his hon. friend to replace taking such present demands as those for fresh expenditure. When the Excise duty was imposed on the produce of the Indian Mills it was not considered practicable to extend it to the outturn of the hand looms which thus enjoyed a certain advantage in their struggle against the mills. This would be withdrawn with the withdrawal of the Excise Duty. The experiments have been made in hybridization and in the improvement of the methods of cultivation. Such assistance as this I submit is likely to prove of far greater and far more permanent benefit to the industry than the degree of protection which it might derive from the Customs duty were the Excise duty abolished.

Mr. Dadabhoy replied at some length and said that it was very unfortunate that the representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce should have taken a hostile attitude towards his resolution, because the country expected that the Bombay Chamber would have supported his resolution, This question must stand or fall on its own particular merits and as far as he could see no case had been made out by Mr. Monteath. The attitude taken up by Mr. Graham was a prudent one, but he was surprised that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce should have taken up an entirely new course from that which in its previous history it adopted. The speaker then referred to Mr. Clark's remarks and said that despite all that had been said nothing had been urged in this Council to shift him from the position on he had taken. He submitted that his case was strong and invulnerable and whatever possible defence might be urged the Government must readily admit that at any rate in the case of these Excise Duties their case was extremely weak and indefensible. In conclusion he appealed to the non-official members and said that the eyes of the country to-day were on them and the whole country was watching them as to the manner in which they would acquit themselves on this question. The resolution, if carried, would have the effect of strengthening the hands of the Government. The resolution was then put and the Vice-President declared it carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy asked for a division (Laughter). The Hon'ble Mr. Clark and asked for a division. The result of the division was 20 for and 32 against the resolution which was lost.

INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Mr. Madan Mohan Malviya moved the following resolution:—"That this Council recomends to the Governor-General-in-Council that the duty on imported sugar be so raisd as to make it possible for the indigenous sugar industry to survive the competition to which it is at present imposed." He said that for a long time sugar was an important industry in this country. It was important not only to the cultivators and manufacturers but also the Government. Up to 1877-78, there was very little import of sugar from foreign countries, but after 1890, sugar has been to come here from Austria and other countries. Then came the sugar duties which were abolished in 1903, and since then foreign sugar was largely imported as would be found in the quoted figures of Mr. Noel Paton's pamphlets showing the quantity and prices of imported sugar during the last ten years. He next pointed out that about 560 acres under cultivation or 20 per cent. had diminished during the past ten years or in other words there was a decline of 408,000 tons of indigenous sugar. The position was this that the import of foreign sugar was increasing and the cultivated area of Indian sugarcane was declining and unless something was done the indigenous sugar was bound to go to the wall. He fervently hoped that the Government would take some steps to avert this calamity. He then compared the position of the Indian and Foreign sugar manufacturers and said that the latter had the advantage of a scientific method and unlimited resources at their back in this unequal competition. If the Indian industry was not protected by the State it was bound to be extinguished. He hoped that the Government would be pleased to consider the methods to be employed to preserve the sugar industry. The Indian manufacturer would not be able to stand in this hard competition if left unprotected. In asking for a protection his object was to give the Indian cultivators temporary respite. He asked for a protective duty only for such time as would enable the Indian cultivator and manufacturer to hold his ground against his formidable competitor. Protection to trade was not good in all the times, but it was necessary in some occasions.

The Vice-President here informed the Hon. Pundit that he had exceeded the time limit.

Mr. Malviya said that he would not take more than two minutes and proceeded to state the conditions under which the Government had imposed duties on previous occasions.

The Vice-President again reminded him that he had exceeded the time limit.

Mr. Malviya resumed his seat with this remark that it would be a pity to allow this industry of India to die for want of protection.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale moved that this Council recommends that the Government should order an inquiry by a Committee of competent persons into the present condition of the sugur industry in India with a view to ascertaining what action can and should be taken by the State to save the industry from threatened ruin. He explained at the outset that his was a friendly amendment. If his friend's proposal was accepted, the duty of not less than 40 per cent. would have to be imposed on factory manufactured sugar and 70 to 80 per cent. on indigenous sugar. There was no doubt whatever that the sugar industry was in a very bad way and that the decline was also progressive.

The Hon'ble Pundit Madan Mohan Malviya accepted the amendment. The Hon'ble Mr. Clark said that certainly the figures seemed to indicate that the cane crop was becoming less popular with cultivators unless better methods were introduced and the cost of production brought down, the cane industry was in serious danger. As regards Mr. Gokhale's amendment there would be ample grounds for having such an enquiry, but for the fact that the Government was quite alive to the situation and were in communication with the Local Governments to improve the cane industry throughout the country. Under the circumstances an inquiry was neither necessary nor desirable. The Government were not prepared to accept the amendment.

Mr. Mudholkar regretted Mr. Clark's attitude and supported Mr. Gokhale's amendment.

Mr. Dadabhoy and Malik Tiwana supported the necessity for an enquiry.

Mr. Madge pointed out that the agricultural classes could not be diverted into industrial classes in a day.

Mr. Clark replying announced that the question of the appointment of a sugar expert was under consideration.

The resolution along with the amendment was negatived by a 33 against 13.

The Council adjourned to 16th March.

Replies to Interpellations.

SUBSIDED NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. Earle, replying to the Raja of Dighpatia's question re newspapers subsidised by the Provincial Governments or the Imperial Government said:—

"The Imperial Government do not subsidise any newspaper, but merely take such a number of copies of newspapers as they require for Departmental purposes. Local Governments no doubt also do this. The Government of Bengal have arranged to subscribe for 25,000 copies of a weekly newspaper (vernacular) to be published by Rai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, Editor of the "Indian Mirror", at an annual cost of Rs. 62,500 for distribution to the panchayats, educational Institutions and Government Offices. The Government of Bombay have arranged to subscribe for 10,000 copies of a weekly Marathi newspaper called the "Jagad Vritha" at an annual cost of Rs.15,000 for five years. The United Provinces Government subscribe for 300 copies of Vernacular newspaper for distribution to Tahsils, Thanas and schools. The name of the Newspaper is the "Independent" and the language in which it is published is Urdu and the amount paid as subscription is Rs. 3 a copy. The Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam are making arrangements to subscribe for 10,000 copies of a weekly newspaper at a cost of Rs. 2 a copy. The newspaper will presumably be in Bengali, but its name has not been settled.

GROUNDS FOR SUBSIDIES.

The grounds upon which it has been decided to subsidise vernacular newspapers are as follows:—In England all kinds of opinions are expressed in newspapers conducted by private enterprise. In India this is not the case, and it is to be regretted that amongst journals in the vernacular, upon which the greater part of the population has to depend for their information, the views of the Government meet with but slender support. It has been therefore, considered desirable to place the views of the Government within the reach of those who study the Local Press of this country in order to judge for themselves as to the validity of the criticisms directed by the Local Journals against the views and actions of the Government. The measures taken are experimental, and further action will depend on the results.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Discussing the question of the action taken by the Bengal Government in connection with the subsidising of Mr. Norendra Nath Sen's vernacular weekly newspaper, the "Statesman" says:—"The most striking feature of yesterday's discussion was the fact that every Indian speaker without exception—and many Indian members took part in the debate—admitted that a section of the vernacular press exercised an who'esome influence. Mr. Dadabhoy and Mr. Haque, Mr. Sham-ul-Huda and Mr. Sachidananda Sinha, Mr. Gokhale and even Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, himself, were at one on this point. Mr. Gokhale excepted, all were agreed that the Government were justified in seeking to provide some antidote for the poison that is being so freely dispensed to the vernacular reading public. The only difference of opinion related to the method by which the Government of Bengal have decided to furnish the remedy that is needed. Mr. Dadabhoy in a brief speech which probably had considerable effect upon the course of the debate, while he declared his dislike for the principle of a subsidy held that the Government could not, as in England, count upon the support of party organs and vindicated the experiment about to be tried by the Government of Bengal. A number of other speakers expressed similar views, the feeling of some of them being that the Government had displayed too much indifference in remaining so long a defenceless target for the attacks and innundoes of unscrupulous prints. But in spite of this influential support, it will be felt that the weight of the argument was against the scheme to which the Bengal Government have committed themselves."

The "Indian Daily News" says that the moral victory lay with those who opposed the subsidy.

The "Bengalee' is also against the arrangement.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY started the race for the Paperchase Cup at Calcutta and afterwards presented various cups to the winners. The Viceroy and Staff were then "At Home."

BHUT NIBHANDH.

The Poet Dalpatram.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Leslie Moore's recent paper before the Royal Society of Arts on the superstitions of Gujarat Hindus has very appropriately reminded you of the sixty year old essay on the demonology of Guiarat which you have done well to bring to the notice of your readers. It is a valuable little volume which you have disinterred and I should like to say something more about its author, especially as later he became very distinguished in Gujarat as an indigenous poet of high rank held in high esteem by the people and honoured by the British Government, several of whose high officials knew and appreciated his great worth both as a poet and a popular teacher. His name appears on the title-page of this unpretending volume of 1850 as merely Dalpatram Dayá, for he was then an unknown youth of barely 28; but this name was destined to be very famous in the following years with Gujarathi readers whom he was to regale and instruct by his poems. He was accorded the title of "Kavi" or Poet by common consent, and the Gujarat Vernacular Society which is a kind of Hindu Academy of Western India authoritatively called him "Kavishwar" or Prince of Poets, Princeps Poetarum, and inscribed this highly coveted title on the gold medal that it presented to him towards the close of his career for his services to Gujarathi letters. Later in life he became blind, an infirmity which he shared with several poets of his own country like Surdas, and also of the West. He is commonly known as Kavi Dalpatram by the people of Gujarat.

This essay on Demonology or Bhut Nibhandh proved a turning point in his life. The Gujarat Vernacular Society for the revival of literature in Gujarat was then only recently established by Kinlock Forbes with the assistance of other English Officials in that part of the country like Colonel Fulljames and Colonel Wallace, and also of missionaries. Kinlock Forbes was then Assistant Judge at Ahmedabad, the capital of Gujarat, and being very desirous of becoming acquainted with young but unknown men of talents, Dalpatram was introduced to him by a well-known Hindu, Bholanath Sarabhai in November 1848. The acquaintance soon ripened into intimate friendship between the Anglo-Indian Official and the Hindu poet, and ended only with the death of the former seventeen years later on 25th March, 1865. In Dalpatram Forbes found a person of kindred tastes whose assistance was specially valuable in his projected history of Gujarat in early times based on popular legends, songs, ballads and the like. This work was published in 1856 and is famous as "Ras Mala" or a Garland of Chronicles of Gujarat. Forbes honourably mentions in it his Hindu friend and acknowledges handsomely the assistance derived from him. "Good fortune brought early to my notice the name of the Kavishwar or poet—for with that title Dalpatram is invested by the suffrage of his countrymen—and I secured his services in 1848. From that period my valuable coadjutor has been constantly by my side." This essay on Demons which was written to destroy superstition among the people of Gujarat, Forbes himself translated into English though he was a busy official, that encouraged the young author to write another on Caste. He has himself a chapter on Demons and the superstitions about them current in Gujarat, in his "Ras Mala" in which he refers to this essay as well as gives long quotations from an able review of it in the "Bombay Quarterly Magazine" probably from his own pen.

When Forbes ended prematurely his useful career though with so much good to Gujarat and its people at the early age of 44 in Bombay, his grateful Hindu friend mourned his own loss as well as that of all Gujarat in an elegy of great merit which has won a high place in Gujarati poetry. In the preface to this work Dalpatram well says that "the British is a just rule and there is no doubt that those of its officials who

TTON GROWING IN BOMBAY.

roved and Exotic Cottons

Department of Agriculture has issued the ng note on Improved and Exotic Cottons in mbay Presidency:—

Bombay Agricultural Department has for ears past been working at the improvement on. The primary object of the experiments is to obtain a variety of cotton which will e cultivators of any particular tract a larger fit than they obtain from the cotton which ready grow. This may be done by improving the quantity or the quality. In some succes has been indicated rather direction of improving the yield than proving the quality. This has been so in Khandesh, and to some extent in the n Maratha Country where the introduction ch cotton has been successful and has added cultivators' profit by increasing the yield he gross yield of seed cotton and the ginning age of lint). It was believed however the more favoured parts of the Presidency as a good field for profitable improvement in and with this object experiments have been ith exotic cottons, and by cross fertilisation inued selection of the best indigenous cot- The work in this connection has now got be- e experimental stage, and it only remains to whether the belief that there would be a mand for long stapled cotton will be justi- he following results have been obtained.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

e various kinds of Egyptian cotton tried it is the only one that has given really good During recent years samples of Abassi and grown in Sind have been forwarded to ding Alexandria brokers, who have been ous each year in stating that while the Sind Abassi will not grade as Abassi, the Sind-Mit-affifi is of a strong useful quality and will "fully good fair" Egyptian brown. In hat it may grade as "fully good fair" Egyp- wn, it must of course be properly cleaned ned in a gin intended for Egyptian cotton in one intended for Indian cotton. During two seasons it has been impossible to grow cotton in Sind, since the Jamrao Canal, perennial canal in Sind, has been closed for ns during the months of March and April t is necessary to sow Egyptian cotton. In s time, however, when the Jamrao Canal remodelled the question of recommending ivators to grow Egyptian cotton will again It will not be possible to advise the cultiva- grow Egyptian cotton unless a fair market or the produce can be guaranteed. cotton requires a longer growing han Sindhi cotton, needs better culti- nd gives a somewhat lower yield, probably maunds less than Sindhi cotton (1 maund seed cotton. It is therefore necessary that obtained should cover this. When Egyp- n was first grown in Sind good prices were , though they probably bore little relation rue value of the lots sold. The buyers where lasses.

Mill owners from Ahmedabad and Bombay. Exporters from Karachi and Bombay. mill owners, several of whom use imported n cotton, soon stopped coming. They stated hen they bought Egyptian cotton in iris of Liverpool they got a certain which was uniform and could be de- on to produce certain counts; whereas ind-grown Egyptian they had to send ents to Sind at an unhealthy time of the d the letter not knowing the Sindhi langu- e at a great disadvantage. To buy any y they had to bid for a number of small lots, rty, some stained and some good. These d much difficulty in getting ginned, as the s which are suited only for short-staple had plenty of work of their own. In fact a broker is an essential link between the culti- nd the manufacturer. Indian brokers have wledge of Egyptian cotton, and a simple of good fair" Mit-affifi submitted to a leading exporter was stated to be "a foreign variety f colour." The exporter always fought shy affifi; and the Indian manufacturers apparent- not want it on account of its colour.

AMERICAN COTTON IN SIND.

ious kinds of American Upland cotton have successfully grown on a fairly large scale in different parts of Sind. The ordinary cultiva- ven to Sindhi cotton will suffice for them, and owing season is shorter than that of Sindi . American cotton can therefore be grown on ry inundation canals wherever Sindhi cotton grown and in addition it can be grown in Sind where at present practially no cotton is , and in parts of lower Sind where the n mists are prejudicial to the later ing Sindhi cotton. It is hardy, but easily d by Kalar (alkali soil.) During the past nced in many cases as much seed ing plots of Sindhi cotton; it as yielding lbs) less n. As ples the

of substituting these cottons for s now reached a critical stage. In 9-10 500 acres were sown by cultiva- vernment seed. The crops resulting yielded very well, and the lint was ity. The Agricultural Department a mill-owner to take over the whole 500 acres at a rate of 5 per cent. in excess of the prevailing rate, 3rd to resell the seed to the Agricultural Department for redistribution for sowing.

During the current year about 5,000 acres have been sown with our seed; and we are endeavouring to make arrangements for its sale at a higher price than the local cotton; but this is rendered difficult owing to a combination of the local buyers, who have combined to keep down the price of seed cotton, and who will purchase seed cotton only at a general rate settled amongst themselves. Two difficulties now occur.

(a) We cannot go on indefinitely extending our operations of this nature, which are already putting a strain on the Department which has much other work to do.

(b) We believe that we are not obtaining for the cultivators the full value for their crop which is necessary if they are to be induced to take up the new seed keenly.

As regards the question of value the following table will show the valuations made of two of our improved cottons last year.

Register No. of cotton	Valuation in Rs. per candy of 784lbs. by the Bombay Cotton Trade's Association.	Percentage increase in money value.	Report on the spinning properties by the Bombay Mill-owners Association.	Percentage increase in spinning value.
Hybrid 1027 A L & F	340	3 p. c.	Creamy white good for spinning 30s. to 32s.	72 p. c.
Ordinary Local Surat cotton (for comparison).	330	.....	Very dull in colour good for spinning 16s. to 20s.	.....

Similarly samples from a sub-farm located near Navsari were also sent for valuation with the following results.

Register No. of cotton.	Valuation in Rs. per candy of 784lbs. by the Bombay Cotton Trade's Association	Percentage increase in money value.	Report on the spinning properties by the Bombay Mill-owners Association.	Percentage increase in spinning value.
Hybrid 1018 P-G	355	4 1-2 p.c.	White and soft good for spinning upto 36s.	20 per cent.
Ordinary Local Navsari cotton (for comparison).	340	.....	Good for spinning 30s.	.....

In the case of the Surat grown cottons we see that although the spinning values of these cottons stood as :—

172 : 100

still the money valuations stood as—

103 : 100

while in the case of Nasari grown cotton the spinning values stood as—

120 : 100

and the money valuations as—

104 1-2 : 100

From the remarks in the Millowners' report it will be seen that the money values were not reduced because of some other defect, such as bad colour or weakness.

Five bales of cotton were last were sent to Mr. Arno Schmidt, Secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association. They were valued for him by Messrs. Hoyle and Jackson Ltd. of Oldham and bought by them.

Copy of letter dated 29th November 1910 from Messrs. Hoyle and Jackson Ltd., of Oldham to Mr. Arno Schmidt.

"Attached we give you full particulars of the 5 bales you sold us on October 25th together with the valuation. Of course an off lot like this is not as valuable as the same cotton in quantity and we think it will be fair on both sides if you make the invoice out as follows :—

Marks	Gross	Tare	Nett	Nos on Valuation letter	Valuation pence. Oct 26	Quality.
G G & Co						
431	421	18	403	5	7 1-4	Surat good staple
432	396	17	379	1	7 1-2	Dharwar
433	422	13	409	2	7 3-4	Broach
434	415	11	404	3	7 1-2	Broach
435	415	13	402	4	7 1-4	Broach

Middling American quotation on 26th Oct. 7·88
October futures on October 26th. 7·70
Fine Broach on October 26th. 7 1-2d

Another English firm to whom they were submitted made the following remarks about them:—

Bale mark.

435 would spin upto 20-24.

If mixed with American cotton could be spun upto 30s.

434 Beautiful staple. Could easily be spun upto 20s. twist, 26s weft.

432 Very clean: about as good as "Good Middling American," perhaps equal to staple Texas.

433 Full good to fine Broach.

431 Badly ginned. Probably ginned before the cotton was matured.

It may be mentioned that Bale No. 431 was Kumpta cotton grown at Dharwar.

Bale No. 432 was Cambodia cotton grown at Gadag (Dharwar District.)

and the ramaining three bales were of cotton own by cultivators near Surat from seed supplied rom the Surat Government Farm and were fair samples of the whole.

The remark about bale 432 will be noted; and it will also be seen that bale No. 433 was valued at 7 3-4 when middling American was quoted at 7-88.

Bales No. 433 was valued at 1-4d. more than Fine Broach i. e. 3 1-3 per cent. more and Fine Broach i. e. Navsari cotton) is usually valued at 5 per cent. more than cotton grown round Surat. Our cotton grown near Surat should therefore be worth at least 8 per cent. more than ordinary cotton grown near Surat. It is with great difficulty however that we can obtain for it in the local market 5 per cent or even 3 per cent more.

In addition to the Gujarat cottons, the work of this Department in the Southern Maratha Country shows that long stapled cotton can be grown in the east of the Dharwar District.—Bale No. 432 mentioned above comes from that tract and cotton grown from newly imported American seed has done well there.

Mr. Arno Schmidt adds to his report the following remark "I may say that those to whom I have shown your samples are delighted with what can be produced in India."

The object of the foregoing statement is to show what the Agricultural Department has demonstrated can be grown in the Bombay Presidency in the way of long stapled cottons; not on a small experimental scale, but on a large scale by cultivators in their own fields. The cultivators take up our seed keenly; but unless this Department takes steps to secure the resulting seed it is seldom retained and is mixed with other seed, and lost far purposes of cultivation.

We have several large farms which produce seed, and we have hitherto taken steps in many cases to recover the seed of the produce grown from our seed; but we cannot extend these operations indefinitely; and have now about reached our limit in making arrangements for marketing the produce. Good seed can now be made available in large quantities but if the cultivators are to be induced to keep it pure and to grow it over large tacts to the exclusion, of inferior varieties it is necessary that they shall obtain the real value of their produce, and shall obtain it without more difficulty than they now have in obtaining the real value of their inferior produce. To secure this what is required is a buying agency able to state and ready to pay the fair value of the produce, and to arrange its proper ginning, and the retention of the best seed for sowing. This Department will, of course, be glad to assist so far as it can, will always have some seed for distribution, and will arrange to maintain on its farms the standard reached and confidently hopes to improve on that standard.

Unless however, the trade find it worth their while to establish such buying agencies for good cotton it will be useless for us to continue on our present lines and we had better drop our efforts at improving quality and devote ourselves to the question of quantity only. The cultivators of many tracts have in the past deliberately substituted a short stapled cotton for a long-stapled one because it gave more lint and they found that the buyers cared only for quantity and not for quality; and this process is still going on. It must not be supposed from the above remarks that the cotton trade has been unfriendly to our efforts. On several occasions Bombay merchants and others have done their best to help us and on many occasions merchants and millowners have offered to give a good price or even a fancy price, for the produce of our seed, provided that we would arrange to buy gin and press it, and send it to them. It is however impossible for the Agricultural Department to undertake these operations on a large scale; and it would not advance matters if we were to do so once and away on a small scale. The matter requires to be put on a permanent business footing.

In conclusion it may be stated that on our farms the average yield of seed cotton with ordinary good cultivation is as follows:—

1. Mitaffifi cotton in Sind 400 lbs. per acre. ginning percentage 31 to 32.
2. American cotton in Sind 500 lbs. per acre, ginning percentage 32 to 33.
3. American cotton in the Southern Maratha Country, 400 lbs. per acre. ginning percentage 30 to 31.
4. Cambodia cotton in the Southern Maratha Country, 400 lbs. per acre. ginning percentage 36 to 42.
5. Improved cottons in Gujarat 500 lbs. per acre. ginning percentage 32 to 33.

Good cultivators obtain about the same yield per acre; and large areas are available for cotton in Sind in Gujarat and the Southern Maratha Country.

DWARKADASS' LIE POLICY

Hearing of the Appeal.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor heard the appeal of Vishwanath P. Vaidya, Bar-at-Law, against a decision of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod who had dismissed his suit against Mulraj Khatao in respect of Dwarkadass Dharamsey's life-policy of Rs. 30,000 in the London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

Mr. Shortt with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Girdharlal and Kanga, appeared for the appellant. Mr. Raikes with the Advocate-General, Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes was for the respondent. It appeared that the plaintiff in this case had monetary dealings with Dwarkadass Dharamsey who in November 1904, substituted two policies on his life, one in the London and Lancashire Insurance Company and the other in the New York Assurance Company. The plaintiff had not given any notice to the Insurance Companies that he held these policies as security for the liabilities incurred by him on behalf of Dwarkadass. After the death of Dwarkadass, the plaintiff discovered that Dwarkadass had assigned these two polices to Mulraj who claimed that he had a legal estate in the policies in priority to the claim of the plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Macleod held that Mulraj had a prior claim and dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs throughout and decreed the counter-claim of Mulraj in respect of the moneys, namely, Rs. 29,426 brought into Court by the Insurance Company.

Against this decision, the plaintiff appealed. Arguments of counsel are proceeding.

THE JAIRAJBHOY ESTATE.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman concluded the hearing of the suit brought by Cassambhoy Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy against Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Peerbhoy, Bart., and seventeen others in respect of his father's estate, praying for a declaration that whether or no the indenture of January, 1886, and the trustee therein, contained a valid disposition of the properties mentioned therein; also, that if the in entures and trusts should be held valid, the defective execution of the deed in plaint referred to might be aided by the Court, and the provisions of the deed might be declared valid and binding as a variation of the indenture, and for a declaration that he was now absolutely entitled to all the properties comprised in the indenture subjected to the right of the sixth, seventh and eighth defendants.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. E. B. Raikes and Mr. G. R. Lowndes, appeared for the plaintiff; for the first four trustees appeared Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and Mr. J. H. Vakeel; the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the sixth defendant. The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Desai were for the seventh defendant; the eighth defendant was represented by the Hon'ble Mr Jinnah and Mr. Jayakar; Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. D. F. Mulla were for the eleventh and twelvth defendants; Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Koyaji were for the ninth and tenth defendants. Mr. Sayani and Mr. Tyebji were for the thirteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth defendants. Mr. Sayani appeared with Mr. Jafferbhoy for defendants Nors. 14 to 16.

Mr. Inverarity, having concluded his address, applied for the adjournment of the case till Monday next to enable him to call Mr. Hassambhoy who had started from Cutch and who would arrive in Bombay on Saturday.

His Lordship said he saw no reason to adjourn the hearing as the evidence with regard to this will had no bearing whatever on the question of limitation. He refused the application.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Tyebji the replied on the authorities cited by Mr. Inverarity.

Mr. Inverarity in his rejoinder, then briefly addressed the Court on the few cases cited in the course of the argument.

His Lordship reserved his judgement.

BIG HAUL OF COCAINE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sullivan of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Shiek Ahmed Sheik Abdulla and Sheik Hamid Sheik Usuf, Mahomedans, with selling 75 oz. of cocaine to a Hindu, named Chhotalal. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. It appeared from the evidence that on receiving certain information, Mr. Smith, Assistant Collector of Excise, accompanied by Superintendent Sullivan and Excise Inspectors F. J. Karaka, J. D. Ghandy, Kuverji Daraabaw, J. C. Cama and others went to Chadanwadi, on Wednesday morning, and there in the presence of a panch gave Chhotalal currency notes of the value of Rs. 3,100. They then went to Chhotalal's house at Fanaswadi, where they concealed themselves in a room. Chhotalal waited in an adjoining room. Shortly after the two accused entered Chotalal's room, and there were some negotiations for the purchase of cocaine. The two accused then left and shortly after returned with a parcel. They sold three packets of cocaine to Chhotalal for Rs. 975. On a signal being given by Chhotalal, the officers came out of their hiding place, rushed into the room and arrested the accused. The two accused were searched, when notes of the value of Rs. 975 were found in the pocket of the first accused's coat. The packets of cocaine were lying on the ground. The accused then took the officers to the house of one S. X. Martins, at Cavel, where they found a trunk under a cot and on its being opened three more packets containing 75 oz. of cocaine were found in it.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty. They were convicted. The first accused was sentenced to six months' and the second to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The first accused was then charged with transporting into Bombay 150 oz. of cocaine of the value of Rs. 4,000 from Goa by s. s. "Zubs" on Wednesday. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' further imprisonment.

Count Milord M. Raitgheitch of Russia, who is stated to be on a cycling tour round the world for some thousands of dollars, is now in Calcutta. He was summoned on Friday before a Honorary Presidency Magistrate for riding his bicycle without a light. The Magistrate warned and discharged the defendant.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is a pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warnings—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion part on the wrapper, sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

A CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

SIR ISAAC PITMAN and Sons are issuing a series of books on Public School Life, in which the information supplied is interesting on its historical side, especially to Old Boys, and at the same time useful for parents who may wish to know something about the character of a particular school. Each volume is written by some competent writer. Westminster by W. Teignmouth Shore, Eton by an Old Etonian, Harrow by Archibald Fox, Rugby by H. H. Hardy. Each volume is fully illustrated.

The ENCYCLOPÆDIA of Sports and Games, edited by the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire is a most useful book. It is historical explanatory, contains valuable information and is absolutely authentic, beautifully illustrated, each volume containing about five hundred illustrations, Volume II. which is just published by William Heinemann covers a wide range from Crocodile-shooting to Hound-Breeding. Strongly recommended to all lovers of sport.

THE RELIEF OF CHITRAL.—The authors in the preface give some interesting information. This book is the joint production of two brothers who are constantly being mistaken for one another who happened to be present together in the same campaign and to both act as correspondents of the "Times" in that campaign. Chapters (III, IV and V) are written by Captain George Younghusband. The remaining chapters are by Captain Francis Younghusband.

MIDSUMMER MORN by R. H. Forster, (John Long) —Mr. Forster is a writer, well-known to the reading public, being the author of, at least, a dozen novels, all more or less historical. The present volume is historical also, the scene being laid in Tynedale, not the Tynedale of the present day, but of the year 1598. The story opens, with a conversation between two old cronies who wish to arrange a marriage between the only daughter of one and the only son of the other. The young people themselves strongly object, however, there is much unsettledness, boarder raids, and tribal troubles, which after much sorrow and distress bring the young people to a proper state of mind and all ends happily.

GRIT by George Hansby Russell (John Murray) —Is a story of the wilds of South-East Africa. Most people will find the stirring adventures of Oliver Longworthy, an excellent distraction from the commonplace worries of humdrum English life. Mr. Russell knows his ground and he knows how to tell a story. He never allows the interest to slacken or the pace to drag. South-East Africa teems with possibilities, of which the fullest advantage is taken. To take up "Grit" is to turn page after page with ever-increasing excitement until the end is reached.

ORIENTAL CAIRO by Douglas Sladen Hurst and Blackett.—When writing "Queer Things about Egypt." Mr. Sladen found that if he included the City of Cairo, it would almost fill a book, so he decided to write a book entirely upon the mediæval Arab City of Cairo. Mr. Sladen is an acknowleged authority on Egypt and things Egyptian, but in his previous books on the subject which include, in addition to the one previously referred to, "The Tragedy of the Pyramids," and "Egypt and the English," he has, by no means, exhausted all he has to say on the subject. "Oriental Cairo," with its wealth of happy illustrations, will be particularly welcome to intending visitors to Egypt, for with its aid they may be certain of omitting nothing that is worth seeing.

All lovers of the Hampstead heights are familiar with the outline of Bell Moor, the beautiful house opposite the Whitestone Pond, which belongs to Mr. Thomas J. Barratt; and those who have the advantage of knowing the owner are well aware of the art treasures which he has collected around him, and of his keen enthusiasm for the rural charms of Hampstead Heath and its historic associations. To many, therefore, it will come as a pleasant piece of news that Mr. Barratt has just completed the writing of two elaborate volumes, to be called "The Annals of Hampstead," which Messrs. A. and C. Black are about to publish. Mr. Barratt will have a fine romantic tale to tell, if he seeks to supplement the records of Park's standard history of Hampstead, and the pictures, with which his book is to be illustrated, will almost certainly be unique in their beauty and variety. There will be twelve reproductions in colour of famous pictures by Constable, who lived for years in Lower Terrace; six plates after engravings by Chatelain; about twenty photogravures after A. R. Quinton, and any number of reproductions of old prints, besides some 300 smaller illustrations in the text. The whole should constitute a worthy tribute to the charms of a district which still remains the most picturesque and historical in the immediate neighbourhood of London.

Among leaders of the evangelical movement, few men of our time have been better known than Archdeacon Moule, who did good service upon the executive of the Church Missionary Society. He has now written his reminiscences, and Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton will soon publish them under the title of "My Half-century in China." Archdeacon Moule experienced the rigours of the Taiping rebellion, and has a stirring tale to tell of European anxiety under that reign of terror. He was fortunate, in more peaceful year, in making close friends with many Chinese savants, and learning much of their folk-lore and legendary romance. His book will, therefore, treat of Chinese life and character from the inside as well as from the merely external point of view.

From the same publishers will come before long an important work by the famous French explorer Dr. Jean Charcot, dealing with the voyage of the "Pourquoi-pas" in the Antarctic. Dr. Charcot gives a lively record of the second French Polar expedition, 1908-1910, an expedition which although its achievements have been somewhat overshadowed by the successes of Sir Ernest Shackleton was by no means lacking in geographical or scientific distinction. As usual, there will be a number of illustrations, many of them taken under great difficulties.

Fresh attention is likely to be attracted to the literary and dramatic exploits of Mr. George Bernard Shaw by the publication of an elaborate study of his work, in two well-filled volumes, which will shortly appear from the firm of Messrs. Hutchinson and Co. The adventurous undertaker of this critical monument is an American professor, Mr. A. Henderson, of Columbia University, and it is reported that Mr. Shaw has been graciously pleased to approve of the publication. The book will be copiously illustrated with portraits of Mr. Shaw and other explanatory pictures.

Mr. Maurice Hewlett will be represented in Messrs. Macmillan's spring list by a highly original study in the ethics of pagan Theogony. This book called "The Agonists—A Trilogy of God and Man, will deal with the legends of Minos, Ariadne, and Hippolytus, showing various fallacies in the ancient conception of the proper relationship between gods and men.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D,

Bombay, 10th March.

207. Musketry—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing as follows :—

Saturday 11th instant—All Parts Any Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

208. Rifles Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will be held at Ghat Kopar from 12th to 20th instant (subject to alteration) by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. daily. Programmes can be obtained at Head Quarters.

Entries close at 1 noon to-day, after this hour entries will be received at double rate.

B V R Range	12th Match	I	200 yards
" "	13th "	II	300 yards
" "	14th "	III	500 yards
" "	15th "	IV	600 yards
" "	16th "	V	700 yards
" "	17th "	VI	800 yards
" "	18th "	VII	and IX 200 yards
" "	19th "	VII	200 yards also matches I and VI (closes)
"	20th	Cadets Marching Competition.	
G I P Ranges	12th	Tennant Memorial Challenge Cup	Marksman
"	14th	Bayley Challenge Cup	
"	16th	Highland Challenge Cup	
"	18th	Blaney Challenge Cup	
"	19th	Leslie Challenge Cup	

209. Parades.—Parades will be held on the Oval on Mondays and Thursdays at 6-30 p.m. until further orders, for Recruits, Reservists and members requiring parades for efficiency and also at Head-Quarters on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.

210. Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BURNING OF COAL.

Underfeed System of Firing.

Last night at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla, Mr. B. W. Bagshawe, A. M. I. Mech. E., delivered a lecture on "The Burning of Coal by the Underfeed System of Firing." It was extensively illustrated with lantern slides and a number of gentlemen interested in the subject were present, while the chair was given to Mr. John Wallace, C. E., of the "Indian Textile Journal."

The proceedings were opened by the chairman briefly introducing the lecturer to the assembly.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

Mr. Bagshawe then commenced his lecture. He said that Bombay being one of the principal towns of the country it was natural it should have been devoted to manufacturing interests. The smoke nuisance caused by the gaseous smoke emitted from the several chimneys which abound in the city had not been effectively checked, the lecturer believed, in spite of the periodical official inspections, which, he suggested, only tried to minimise the nuisance. As an effective check or a reliable remedy he recommended the Underfeed system of firing and concluded that if his suggestions and system were put in to effect the following four results would be obtained :

1.—Smokeless combustion of coal.

2.—An increased evaporation of water per lb. of coal of not less than 10 per cent.

3.—An increased steaming capacity of from 10 to 40 per cent.

4.—A saving of from 10 to 50 per cent. in the coal bill by burning cheaper fuel.

THE UNDERFEED SYSTEM.

The lecturer then described in detail the "Underfeed Stoker" system of firing by means of which the coal was supplied from underneath the fire and gases were made to pass from the incandescent masses of coal which insured perfect combustion.

The lecturer said: Mechanical draught, which is part of the Underfeed System of stoking, seems destined to make great headway in India, where so many plants fall short of their rated capacity owing to the lack of draught. When fitted in combination with Underfeed stokers the power required to drive the whole installation does not exceed 1 to 1 1-2 per cent. of that given out by the boilers, whilst the saving on this score alone amounts to from 2 to 12 per cent. due to the saving in heat which would otherwise pass away up the chimney in the excess air drawn in and round the settings of the boiler. This combination of stokers and mechanical draught will burn Indian slack coals at rates up to 30 lbs. to the square foot on Lancashire boilers and 35lbs. on water tube boilers. Considerably more heat can be generated in the furnaces than can be taken up by any type of boiler. Sudden demands for steam are met instantaneously by the regulating device fitted to stokers and fan, so that the supply of coal and air responds automatically as the load varies.

Very substantial savings may be effected in some districts by burning the small grades of coal which are now being thrown away as useless, as they fall between the bars of the ordinary furnaces. The action of raising the coal from underneath the bed of incandescent fuel and cooking it before it falls on to the side tuyers bars of the stoker, entirely overcome this difficulty, and, providing the heat is in the coal, the stoker will give as big an evaporation from slack as from rubble size of fuel.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," March 9.)

Mr. Balkrishna Ramchandra Deshmukh, Acting Mamlatdar of Sindkheda in the district of West Khandesh, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Mr Vinayak Narayan Khopkar, District Deputy Collector, Nasik, is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for one year from 20th March or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

The leave on medical certificate granted to Mr. Kuvarji Khandubhai Desai, L C E, is extended by two months.

Mr Himatlal Bapulal, L C E, is appointed an apprentice Engineer. Mr Parikh is posted to the Central Division.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed with effect from the 27th March 1911, to be Conciliators in the Ratnagiri District :—The Subordinate Judge, Chiplun ex-officio, Mr Kashinath Jagannath Soman, Mr Shridhar Krishna Malshe, Mr Baburav Sadashiv Kadam, Mr. Anandrav Ravjitrav Chavan. In Khed Taluka: Mr Sitaram Gangadhar Mandlik, Mr Babaji Yesji Chalke, Mr Shaikh Abbas valad Shaikh Ali Potrik, Mr Shaikh Ahmed valad Muhammad Ibrahim Tambe, Mr Krishnaji Ramchandra Chaukar. In Dapoli Taluka :—The Subordinate Judge, Dapoli ex-officio, Mr Saiyid Abdur Rahman Kadri, Mr Vishwanath Mahadev Dabke, Mr Ganesh Krishna Pethe, Mr Narayan Vaman Kane, Mr Krishnaji Ballal Baide. In Mandangal Petha: Mr Mahadev Ramchandra Deshpande, Mr Muhammad Ismail valad Ghulam Hussain Hasware.

Mr Govind Balkrishna Chitale, L L B, is authorised to practise as a Pleader in such Court or Courts of the Ratnagiri District as may be assigned to him by the District Judge.

Mr Vasudev Narayan Mutalik, B A, L L B, is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Satara District.

Mr Govind Hari Kelkar, L L B, is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Benga District.

Mr. Vasudev Gopal Paranjape, L L B, is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Satara District.

Mr Ramchandra Raghunath Sabnis, B A, L L B, is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr Manilal Pitamber Bhat, L L B is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr Ghasudin Ahmedmia Kadri, extra Awal Karkun, Anand, acted as Mamlatdar of that Taluka from the 29th January to 22nd February both days inclusive, being the period intervening between Mr Kasanji Ranchhodji Naik's departure on leave and Mr. Pranlal Hariprasad Diwan's arrival. Camp Ghodbunder, 3rd March 1911.

The following promotions and transfers of Taandars are ordered with effect from the 14th March viz Mr. Keshavlal Brijlal, Thandar of Pandu Mewas retiring:—Mr. Naranlal Keshavlal, Thandar of Sihori in the Palanpur Agency to be Thandar of Sankheda Mewas in the Rewa Kantha Agency, Mr Hakumatral Chhotalal, Thandar of Wao in the Palanpur Agency, to be Thandar of Santapur in the same Agency, Mr Framroz Sorabji Master, Second Cleark in the Palanpur Agency to be Thandar of Wao, Mr Chimanlal Harivallabhdas, Thandar of Santalpur, to be Thandar of Sihori, Mr Harilal Jekisondas Kothari, Thandar of Sankheda Mewas in the Rewa Kantha Agency, to be Thandar of Pandu Mewas.

Owing to the reversion of Mr Mukundram Nityaram Mehta, B A, First Grade Mamlatdar, from foreign service to British service, the following reversions of Mamlatdars are ordered with effect from the date on which Mr. Mehta joins the British service as Mamlatdar of Mawal where he is posted to do duty :—Mr Mahadeo Chintaman Kelkar, substantive pro tem. First to be Second Grade; Mr Laxman Narayan Joglekar, substantive pro tem. Second Grade to be Third Grade; Mr Laxman Bagaji Gogs, substantive pro tem. Third Grade to be Fourth Grade; Mr Kashinath Ganesh Dhadarphale, substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade to be Fifth Grade; Mr Shankar Ramchandra Vaisampayan, substantive pro tem. Fifth Grade to be Acting Fifth Grade.

Mr Ramchandra Narayan Marathe, Head Karkun taluka Tasgaon, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka from 22nd January until he is relieved by Mr Gune.

The following promotions of Head Accountants are ordered in consequence of Mr Jayasing Manchharam, Second Grade Head Accountant, retiring from 1st April Mr Vinayak Sadashiv Nirokhekar, Third Grade to be Second Grade, and Mr Ramchandra Annaji Advant, Fourth Grade to be Third Grade.

Mr Bando Shahgir Shirolkar, Head Karkun in the Haveri Taluka of the Dharwar District, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Hangal in that District during the absence on privilege leave for three months of Mr Govind Venkatesh Mane.

Mr G G Bablad, deputy Accountant, Bijapur, is appointed to act as Head Accountant, Bijapur, during the absence on privilege leave for six weeks of Mr Ramchandra Anant Naik.

Mr Laxuman Krishna Kollyanpurkar, Mamlatdar of Indi in the Bijapur District is granted such privilege leave as is due to him on 1st March combined with such furlough as will bring the total period of leave to two years.

The following officers of the Excise Department have passed the Vernacular Examination in Marathi held in the East Khandesh District in September 1910 :—O Wood Inspector, Millard, Inspector. James Dalrymple, Acting Sub-Inspector.

SPORTING NEWS.

BILLIARDS.

Bombay Amateur Championship.

Two more games have been played in connection with the Amateur Championship—the concluding one of the second round and one in the semi-finals. The first of these was on Monday, when Messrs. Pyrke and Carnall met. Though the latter won by a very decisive margin, there was plenty of interest in the play and good form was shown in the compilation of some useful strokes. Pyrke is, of course, incapable of such big efforts as we remember in the past, but one of 33 added to four more of over twenty kept him within striking distance. Carnall made one particularly good break of 65 and another of 41 as well as a 31 and three others of over twenty.

Carnall eventually won by 124 points, the score being :

Mr. Carnall	...	...	...	500
Mr. Pyrke	...	...	...	376

On Wednesday night the winner of the above met Mr. W. Young and all available spaces for onlookers were taken up. Both began rather stickily and the loss of the tip of his cue placed Young at a disadvantage for some time. Pegging away with double figure items, Young assumed a lead of 40, but a well put together break of 49 by Carnall, whose fine shots were very pretty, took him to the lead by thirty on reaching the second hundred. From now, however, Young found something like his true touch and at half the game was once more to the front with a forty. Carnall looked like making a hard fight of it again, but when very well-placed had the bad luck to see the red return and kiss the white into baulk with it. Subsequently Young scored at a great pace and the last half of the points were polished off in remarkably quick time. He made most of his points off the red, placing it cleverly from the middle to top pockets and back again. He also experienced the misfortune of a kiss which brought about a double baulk, but subsequently a 33 and 39 placed him in an unassailable position, and he ran out with a 29 unfinished. He made eighteen double figures breaks, including 40, 39, 33 and 32, Carnall making ten, one being a 49.

Final score :—

Mr. Young	500
Mr. Carnall	350

The final of the eliminating rounds should be most interesting as Young will most probably have Wood to meet.

BOMBAY RACES.

12th Extra Meeting.

Saturday, March 11.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeit at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 9th March.

THE SPRING PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-4 miles. Hilarity 9-12, Lady Spring 9-1, Oakton 8-10, Lancasterite, 7-3, Eva 9-5, Absentee 9-0, Devereux 7-9, Mafoota 6-12.

A NOVICE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs Picturesque 9 12, Lovania 8-10, Bright Metal 7-10, Yvette 6-11, Lord Corlyon 9-6, Metal Girl 8, Lancealor 7-9, Coquette 6-7.

THE MUSJID PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-2 miles. Valens 9-10, Meazer 8-13, Sir Hugo 7-10, Racer 9-9, Guinea Gold 8-12, Famous 7-4, Parliament 9-4, Well Done 8-4, Silvermine 7.

DIVISION OF AN OLD MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.—Director 9-3, Khalas 9-3, Brazee 9-2, Zari 8-12, Toronto 8-10, Dawood Beg 8-8, Karrar 8-5, Regiment 8-4, Mezaliun 8-4, Good Shot 8-3, Occiden 8-1, Nasibdar 7-13, Aurum 7-13, Fado 7-12, Officer 7-11, Ivan 9-3, Luah 8 12, Lama 8-11, Young Thara 8-10, Yabir 8-8, Kishra 8-7, Labuk 8-6, Ordinary 8-5, Senseless, 8-5, Conqueror 8-3, Mishriff 8-2, Prince of Wales 8-2, Mighty Nugget 8-0, Dilkhush 8-0, Agent 7-11.

Top weight in the Original Handicap being below 9-10, top weight in the original handicap has been raised to 9-10, and the other in proportion, in accordance with the terms of the original handicap.

In accordance with clause 2, a general condition weights in this division have been reduced 7lbs.

DIVISION OF A NEW ARAB MAIDEN PLATE.—7 furlongs. Sayel, Once More, German, Malik-el-Soudan, Fateh Mansur, Macedonia, Hoojaz, Chichester, Mysore, Guinea Merchant, Howran, Tanin, Crown Prince, Denmark, Red Monk, Rustic, Lord Magdala, Sardinia, Money God, Plantic, Young Purvez, Young Lad, Hamdi Pasha, Mutrood, St Hilarion, Budri Tamain, Native Lad, Little Laffy, El Kameen, Burgomaster, Dimshak, Right Away and Diab

THE JACKAL CLUB PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile. Deputy 13-7

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Natural History Society took place on Thursday, at the Society's Rooms, the Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Lamb, I.C.S., C. I. E. C. S. I., presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following 23 new members since the last meeting was duly announced :—Mr. F. Ware, Madras; Mr. M. P. Thomas, Danpur; Mr. T. Cooper, Abu Road; Mr. K. W. Barlee, I. C. S., Bombay; Maharaj Kunwar, Major Dowlatsing, Idar, alahi Kantha; Mr. G. F. W. Elwes, Europe; Mr. R. G. Abbott, Bombay; Mr. C. D. Donald, Rangoon; Mr. G. B. Scott, Ahwaz P. O., via Persian Gulf; Capt. R. B. Worgan, Madras; Capt. C. A., Godson, 4. M. S., Assam; Mr. S. M. Colam, Jodhpur, Rajputana; Mr. J. V. Collier, I. F. S., Ramnagar; Mr. J. H. Lyall, I. F. S., Haldwani; Mr. J. N. Oliphant, Kheri, Oudh ; Mr. H. E. Wells, M. B. Minbu; Mr. F. R. R. Rudman, I. C. S., Jubbulpore, C. P.; Dr. A. J. M. Paget, M. D. Berbera, Somaliland; Mr. L. Volkart, Bombay; Mr. W. Reinhart, Bombay ; Mr. A. C. Hiley, Belgaum ; Mr. R. W. Inder, Belgaum; and Mrs. Mary H. Nichol, Selangor.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. S. Millard, acknowledged the following contribution to the Museum, since the last meeting :—

Contribution.	Locality.	Donor.
Jackal Skin ...	Thana District ..	Mr E G L Laird-MacGregor, I C S
Four-horned Antelope ...	Do ...	Do
Head Skins of Indian Gazelle and Black Buck	Okhamandal ...	Capt A H E Mo.es
Shed Antler of Sbon ...	Chumbi Valley ..	Major Barclay
? Mammal Skin?	China ...	Trustees of British Museum
Pallas's Squirrel...	Shillong ...	Major Wilson
Stone Curlew	Karjat ...	Mr J Black
Grey Partridge (Variety) ...	Fort Munro ...	Mr F J Mitchell
Stiff-tailed duck...	Jhelum District..	Capt F L Hughes
Golden eye ...	Roorkee ...	Major A H Cunningham, R E
Whooper swan ..	Sohan R, Punjab.	Lt P L Orde
Whooper (head & feet) ...	Lahore ..	Mr L C Glasscock
White-winged Wood Duck ...	Burma ...	Mr W O Pannyngton
Spur and 1 Grey Jungle Fowl ...	Khandesh ...	Lt Condr Hon'ble ROB Bridgeman
12 Fishes ...	Madras ...	Prof P F Fyson
Ecyx Johnii ...	Bombay ...	Mr C N Robinson
Several Batterflies	Hyderabad, Sind.	Capt F C Fraser
A Number of beetles ...	Various ...	Lt H G Chippindall
Sponges and Crustaceans ...	Various ...	Indian Museum

Minor contributions from Mr. R. Gilbert, Lt. A. Wilson, Messrs. H. E. Standage, L. H. Savile, C. Lowsley, C. B. Antram. A. Dunbar Brander.

INDIAN MAMMAL SURVEY.

The Secretary said that the members who had subscribed would doubtless like to know how this was progressing. So far the Society had received some Rs. 3,000 but in addition to this His Highness the Maharaja Scindia had kindly promised Rs.2,000 as a first donation and H. H. the Gaekwad of Baroda, Rs. 500, so that the total received and promised up-to-date was over Rs. 5,000.

The first collector, Mr. C. A. Crump, had already started work in East Khandesh, where Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I. C. S, the Collector of this District had kindly offered to help him and it was proposed that he should work eastwards from Khandesh, south of the Nerbudda towards Jubbulpore.

As to whether the Society would be able to employ a second man depended entirely on the members themselves. It would, of course, take many years for one man to cover the whole of India, Burma and Ceylon, but the Society would not feel justified in employing another collector until the sum of Rs. 15,000, at least was received and a similar amount would be required the following year.

One member (Mr. Lowndes) had kindly presented them with all his camp kit in addition to a handsome subscription and the Secretary once again emphasized the fact that if only each member would give Rs. 10, the amount would be subscribed.

He should mention that H. E. Sir George Clarke, F. R. S., who was President of the Society, in forwarding a cheque for Rs. 100 towards the object of the appeal wrote: "I have seen your appeal for funds to make a systematic collection of mammals of India. I did not realize that existing specimens were so inadequate and I cordially agree with you that an effort should be made to improve it".

The Chairman said he hoped that all members would respond to the appeal. Some people, he believed, considered that it was the duty of Government to do such work but he was unable to concur in that view. The benefits to be derived from the Survey however great they may be to Science are not sufficiently connected with Government administration in any of its branches to justify the expenditure on it of public funds.

PAPER READ.

The following paper was then read :—' On the improvement in the yield and quality of Indian wheat, with an exhibit of the new wheats obtained at Pusa by selection and hybridisation." By Mr. Albert Howard, M.A., A.R.C.S., F.L.S., Economic Botanist to the Government of India and Mrs. Gabrielle L. C. Howard, M.A., Personal Assistant to the Imperial Economic Botanist.

Most of the merchants interested in the wheat trade attended and there was an exhibit of the new Pusa wheats which have been obtained by selection and hybridisation. By adopting these modern methods of improvement, new Indian wheats have been produced of the same grain quality as American and Canadian Spring wheats which now command the highest prices on the English Market. These new wheats are far superior in milling and baking qualities to the average Indian wheat exported from the Country, and it is expected that they will soon be grown on a sufficient scale to influence the trade.

In addition to quality, great improvemens have also been made in the production of wheat. New methods of cultivation and soil management have been devised by which crops of over 2,500 lbs. of wheat to the acre have been grown continuously on the same land without manure and without irrigation water or rain after sowing time. Such yields were not considered possible in India under dry farming conditions, but they have been obtained at Pusa using only the means at the command of an ordinary cultivator.

The paper in question will be printed in full in a forthcoming issue of the "Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society."

ATHLETIC RECORDS OF THE WORLD.

A feature of the 1911 Athletic Almanac is the section devoted to athletic records of the different countries of the world. Many pages are devoted to England, France, Germany, Sweden, Ireland, Belgium, Bohemia, Holland, Finland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and other places, and it is a useful reference book which should be preserved, as it is the only book published which contains records of foreign countries. Another feature of the 1911 Almanac is the selection by the editor, James E. Sullivan, of an All-America Athletic Team. It is the first time in the history of the Almanac that such a selection has been made, and it will naturally cause quite some comment among the followers of track and field athletics.

The editor has also selected an All-America College Team for 1910. The illustrations in the book are the finest which have yet appeared in an athletic a manac of any description. The most noted athletes of the day are shown, as well as athletic scenes of notable incidents of the year. For these alone the book should be kept yearly, as they include the pictures of over one thousand athletes. Another illustration which will be of interest is that of the Stadium in Stockholm, Sweden, in which the Olympic Games of 1912 will take place. A section of the book which will make interesting reading is that devoted to the features of 1910. In chronological order each day gives some athletic event which took place.

BY THE WAY.

THE HON. G. E. FOSTER.

Although not the leader of the Opposition, the Hon. G. E. Foster, who is leading the attack on the Reciprocity Agreement, is the recognised ablest debater on the Conservative side of the Canadian House of Commons. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has more than once paid public tribute to his oratorical powers. Mr Foster is a native of New Brunswick, and sits for North Toronto. At Edinburgh University he was a prizeman in literature. He took to teaching on his return to Canada, and for seven years was professor of classics in the University of New Brunswick. He entered the House of Commons in 1882, and his abilities soon attracted the attention of the Conservative Prime Minister, the late Sir John A. Macdonald, who gave him a minor Ministerial office, and afterwards the important portfolio of Minister of Finance.

CANON MASTERMAN.

The vicar of St. Michael's, Coventry, whose name is connected with the Bishopric of Southwark, is one of three brothers of the name who have all gained distinction in the academic world. Canon Masterman is best known in the country as a lecturer on constitutional and municipal government questions, and in the Midlands, where he has spent many years, as a versatile preacher and speaker. At Coventry he has been intimately associated with the scheme for the formation of a Warwickshire bishopric, and had that matured early it is probable he would have become first Bishop. It is known he has had many proposals to leave Coventry during the past year or two, but has declined them all.

THE SWISS CENSUS.

Some rather interesting particulars are revealed by the Swiss Census, which has just been taken. German is spoken by a large majority of the people. Over 2,599,000 speak this language to the 796,000 odd who talk French, and the 301,000 odd Italian. Some 39,000 speak the Romanche language. All four are recognised as official, and adopted in the Federal Parliament. In the western cantons French, it seems, is gaining ground on the German tongue; while Italian also is superseding German in other parts, notably in Valais. At the time the Census was taken there were 565,000 strangers in the country. At one village in the canton of Zug, out of a population of just over a thousand, a French paper says, no less than 508 have the same surname, which as it may be easily understood, is the cause of much confusion and hilarity.

OLD OAK IN HAMPTON COURT PARK.

Mr. Hugh Boyd Watt, repeats in the February "Selborne Magzine" a plea formerly entered for a permanent safeguard for this veteran in the form of a fence, which could be made of open work sufficiently spacious and not unsightly in any way. Thus enclosed the oak would have a chance, by means of self-sown acorns, of leaving a descendant or descendants growing, in its place, when, in the course of time, it has itself disappeared. Such has been the case with the historical Boscobel Oak in which Charles II. sheltered. The original tree was cut away in fragments by relic and curiosity hunters, but, being enclosed and walled in, a young tree grew up close by its side, from one of the acorns. This is the present Boscobel Oak, now about 200 years old. The mention of age prompts the inquiry if there is any real authority for the period ascribed to the Hampton Court tree—viz., "about a thousand years." When it was burnt in 1892 it was said to be 1,100 years old.

THIS YEAR'S GOLD MEDALLIST OF THE R. A. S.

For the first time in the last decade an English astronomer has been awarded the blue riband of the astronomical profession—the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society. Dr. P. H. Cowell, who has recently been thus honoured, spent several years as Chief Assistant to the Astronomer-Royal at Greenwich, and is now in charge of the "Nautical Almanac" office, where he finds a congenial field for his great mathematical attainments. His marvellously accurate computation of the orbit of Halley's Comet made his name famous all over the world last year, and among other recognitions from learned bodies he, together with Mr. A. D. C. Crommelin (of Greenwich Observatory, co-worker with him in his Comitary computations), received from Oxford the degree of D.Sc., honoris causa. To astronomers Dr. Cowell is best known for his clever investigations into the Lunar Theory.

THE QUEENSLAND PREMIERSHIP.

There has been a sudden and wholly unexpected change in the Premiership of Queensland. The Hon. William Kidston has resigned, and his Minister of Lands, the Hon. D. F. Denham, takes his place. A Somersetshire man succeeds a Scotsman. The reason assigned for Mr. Kidston's dramatic retirement is that he is "tired of politics and needs a prolonged rest." Mr. Kidston was included in Queensland's first Labour Ministry, but he afterwards broke away from the Labour Party and co-operated with the Liberals, eventually becoming their leader and Premier. Mr. Kidston visited London a couple of years ago, and acquired the Adelphi Restaurant in the Strand, which has been transformed into the Queensland Government Agency.

A MILITARY ACADEMICIAN.

General Langlois, who has been elected to one of the vacancies in the French Academy of Letters, was for some time a Professor at the Ecole Superieure de la Guerre (the French Staff College), retiring to take command of the military district of Nancy. One of the subjects on which he lectured, during his tenure of the professorship, was "The Military Moral of the Boer War." He rejected a good many of the conclusion too hastily drawn by some other observers, but said that the chief lesson to be learnt from the campaign was this : that, given a certain sum to spend on military preparations, it is far more profitable to spend it in making a small army highly efficient than in maintaining a very large army with less regard to efficiency.

SOVEREIGNS OF THE GOLF LINKS.

King Manuel, who is struggling with the "wee sma'b's," on the Richmond Golf Links, and has "not yet reached the language stage," is the latest recruit to the ranks of Royal players of the ancient game, one of the first of whom was James I.'s eldest son Henry. Of Prince Henry an amusing story is told in the Harleian manuscripts. One day the Prince, raising his golf club to strike the ball, nearly hit his tutor, who was standing dangerously near, on the head. "Beware," cried an onlooker, "that you hit not Master Newton!" Whereupon Henry retorted, "Had I done so, I had but paid my debts." The first Charles played many a game of golf on the famous Leith Links, as did his brother, the Duke of York, when residing at Holyrood, having for partner in one historic match John Paterssone, a poor shoemaker. William IV. was a poor golfer, but enthusiastic. To him the Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrews owes its Gold Medal, the blue ribbon of the game.

SOLANS ON THE BASS ROCK.

Solans continue to arrive daily at the Bass Rock, a correspondent writes, and the cliffs, so desolate and silent during their absence, now appear quite cheerful with the clamour of the already mated birds. Though not yet up to their normal strength—computed by some observers at about 8,000—their presence in their old nesting quarters gives the Rock quite a summer suggestion. Though alighting freely, they are, as yet, extremely wild. On the last day of January they were seen to have commenced carrying nesting material consisting of huge festoons of trailing seaweed—bladder-wrack—which is not garnered where it grows, but is collected piecemeal as it floats in the vicinity. This early zeal appears excessive, considering that their eggs will probably not be in evidence till the month of April.

THE TEETOTAL QUAKER AND LIFE INSURANCE.

The "Alliance Year-Book," is full of facts of interest regarding the drink traffic. In a section dealing with alcohol and life insurance, the writer tells how in 1840 a young Quaker, Robert Warner by name; applied to a London office for an assurance on his life, and was told that, in consequence of his teetotalism, he would have to pay an additional premium, as the managers of the office believed that the lives of abstainers would be shorter than those of the users of alcohol. He demurred to paying extra, as he believed his life to be a superior one in consequence of his abstinence, so he took steps which led to the formation of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution. The "mortality returns" of that office for the last forty-four years show how completely Mr. Warner's confident anticipations have been realised, and the counter predictions falsified.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

EMERALD GREEN.

Emerald green is the colour of the moment, and from all one has gleaned at the big dress-making houses, writes a correspondent, it is certain that we shall find this shade in velvet, satin, and mousseline-de-soie in all the new evening dresses. Emerald mousseline-de-soie veils a dress of white satin. The revers, on one side only, is in black and white striped satin; the same effect of black and white made at the bottom of the short sleeves finishing the white lace insertion transparent upon the arm. White lace trims the bodice, as indicated, in the fashionable irregularity that is seen on both evening and day dresses. This green and white dress is veiled with a loose coat of black voile, edged with marabout, and will make a charming toilette for the summer races or for Nice during the present season. The black and white stripes are original with this transparent coat.

The green mousseline-de-soie bodice is made with narrow tucks, at rather wide intervals upon the sleeves and around the back, while the front of the bodice is simply gauged beneath the waistband.

PEASANTS' CAPS.

A strange contradiction in these advanced time is the freedom enjoyed by the women of to-day, and the fact that designers are doing all they can to bring fashions back to the period when a woman modestly covered her head. When the fair young lady of to-day dons her modish hat and feels herself charmed with its small pointed cap of lace inside, or its little frill of white round the brim, it may not occur to her that the idea is borrowed from the peasant women. The French maiden wears a close-fitting round toque that, with its frill on the brim and its band of velvet or ribbon, is a facsimile of the cap worn by the elderly Breton peasant. The difference is that the one hides abundant tresses, the other conceals the deficiencies of age. Even the lace may be identical, for old patterns reproduced are the favourite wear. It is over a century since the women of our own country wore mob caps and inside them a small tight velvet head-covering, intended to keep the skull warm. Old-fashioned people believed that the head had to be kept comfortably clothed, hence the little skull-cap which used to be donned by elderly women whose locks had lost, with advancing years, the luxuriance and beauty of youth. Almost exactly is this covering reproduced in some of the new hats. They fit round the face, permitting only the fluted lace border, under which there is a pointed cap simulated in lace. The way our modern belles are twisting their hair over their ears and turning it back is just the mode of fully a century ago. A photograph of a girl of to-day dressed in velvet mob cap, with lace inside it, ready to go to the skating rink would be a complete facsimile of her 'great-grandmother's miniature. The lady of the period about the beginning of her nineteenth century wore her mob-cap of lace with a very wide ribbon. At her side dangled her business-like bunch of keys, for in these days the cap was donned for a morning's housekeeping, instead of a morning's recreation.

VARIETY IN DESIGN.

Designers have carefully studied the caps of the various peasants throughout Europe; the result is considerable variety in design and material for the small caps that finish the modern hats. Points over the ears characterise some of the Dutch headdresses; others stand well out behind. The cap of the Normandy woman is more elaborate, with its wide frill standing up at the back like a fan, and its ribbon decoration. Ribbon decorations finish the close frilled covering worn by the women of the Black Forest. The ribbons that trim the new hats suggest their inspiration. Caps for one purpose or another are a craze with the modern woman; she dons one in the morning with her negligé for breakfast; she puts on another when she goes out for her afternoon visiting, only it is composed of brocade velvet, and far. Her theatre cap for the stalls is of metallic lace studded with jewels or tiny roses made of gilded tissue. For outdoor wear this is frequently concealed by a velvet hood or cap almost the same as the one in which Rembrandt painted his mother, in his wonderful picture of beautiful old age.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 11th February.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date
Approximate earnings for week ending 11th Feb.1911				
G.I.P. Ry. Including L.M. Ry. System...	2792·17	1511577	8336312	9847889
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·66	28775	151497	180272
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	3354	8665	12019
Total...	2958·12	1543706	8496474	10040180
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 11th Feb.1910				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. Ry. System...	278·67	1718198	8595575	10313773
A. D. C. Ry. ...	125·66	30540	141802	172342
B.-K. Ry.....	40·29	1465	6437	7902
Total	2950·62	1750203	8743814	10494017
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R. Incg. I.M. R.System		+7·50	−206621	−259263 −465884
A.D.C.R.	.....	− 1763	+ 9695	+ 7930
Baran Kotah R.	.....	+ 1889	+ 2228	+ 4117

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th Feb. on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,82,000	3,60,000	4,000	5 46,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	361	714	8	1,083
For previous 7 weeks of half year	11,52,000	23,23,000	28,000	35,08,000
Total for 8weeks	13,34,000	26 88,000	32,000	40,54,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,86,125	3,38,775	15,848	5,40,748
Per mile of Ry...	369	672	31	1,072
Total to corresponding date...	12,84,360	25,20,244	69,432	38,74,036

Increase for the week .....Rs. 5,252
Do. to date..... " 1,79,914

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th Feb. on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 500	400	.....	900
Or per mile of Railway.....	29	23	.....	52
For previous 7 weeks of half year	3,800	1,900	.....	5,700
Total for 8weeks	4,300	2,300	.....	6600
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	635	624	.....	1,259
Per mile of Ry..	37	36	.....	73
Total to corresponding date..	4,277	3,501	17	7,795

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 359
Do. to date..... " 1,195

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 10.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

976-09 Bhaishankar K and G, Wishwanath Prabhuram Vaidya B vs Mulraj Khatao Madhowji K and G

2-08 Payne and Co, Ramchandra Shivdas vs Gungalissen Jaidoo and another J R Patell and Co.

1071-09 Jamshedji R and D Abdool Husein Moosaji Poonawala vs Shapurji Cooverji Mistri, Mulla and M

397-09 J R Patell and Co, J F Karaka and Co vs James John Ballantine Smetham B & Co.

522-10 Mirza M and M, Lathia Bapat Singhji Bakhbai vs Mohantar Poonjabhai Kapadia, Motichand and Co

606-08 Jehangir M and S, Ganjuram Vinayak vs Waman Shamrao and another, Shamrao M and H

17-09 Shroff D and D Sorabji Ardeshir Wachagandy vs Bapuji Nusserwanji Vatchagandy and another, Wadia G and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

To Speak to the Minutes of Order.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

205-10 J R Patell and Co R D Sethna vs Nazerali Shamsoodin and another Dadachanji and P Pact heard

1074-10 Mulla and M Hajibhai Haji Mahomed Khambatta vs Hassam Mahomed Khambatta Tyabji D and Co

664-10 Crawford B and Co Bai Jivibai widow vs Ranchordas Premji and others Madhowji K and Co Ardeshir H D and Co S A Tyabji Raghavayar, B and Co.

1025-09 Mulla and M Ramabai widow vs Dawkabai widow and another Hiralal and Co

21-09 Mehta and D Sawla Krishna Patel vs Chandrabaghabai widow and others Tyabji D and Co Mehta and D

692-08 Bhaishankar K and C Gopiram Hurmukhrai and others vs Shamrao Maroba and others Chitnis M and K

908-09 Captain and V Ayshabibi vs Mahomed Ibrahim Potrick and others Jamshedji R and D

407-07 Tankurdas and Co Javerchand Parmanand vs Abdool Hossein Tyabji Bicknell N and R

918-09 Captain and V Bibibai widow and another vs Achoobai and others P S Bottlewalla Mulla and M

962-09 Tyabji D and Co Ahmed Sulleman Jumain vs Mathurdas Kallianji and others Wadia G and Co Malvi H M and R

840-09 Payne and Co Gopalbai vs Jangan Dharmaji and others Bhaishankar K and G Saroff D and D Little and Co

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suit for hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

399-08 Thakurdas and Co. Abdul Kadeer Vullud Ebrahim Chiwan vs. Dolunbibi and others Captain and V. Bicknell M. and R. Part heard.

1039-09 Captain and V Ebrahim Chiwan vs the Gondal Ashpuri Ginning Factory Bicknell M and R Madhowji K and C

1178-10 Payne and Co. Tirathdas Loonidram vs. Subhayasingh Divanchand Tyabji D and Co.

1107-10 In person Nowla Doona and Co. vs. Lieutenant D. Rathbourne, Little and Co.

929-09 Madhowji K and C Khubchand Multanchand vs Kastwichand Budhmal Hiralal and Co

895-09 Bicknell M and R Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons vs Adamji Vulliji Jehangir and S

1034-09 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs. Gordhandas Khatao and others Craigie B. and Co. Mansukhlal J.H. and Co. Jehangir and S.

1026-09 Captain and V. Mahomed Hussain Tharia Topan vs. Heerjibhoy Cawasji Gheewala Motichand and D

746-09 Captain and V Goolam Hoosein Tharia Topan vs Heerjibhoy Cawasji Ghewala Motichand and D

653-09 D J Mantri Harichandra Bhasker and others vs Krishnarao Balkrishnaji and another Daphtari F and D Little and Co

1008-09 Ardeshir H D and Co Manbai widow vs Goolam Hussein and others Captain and V Payne and Co Motubhai J, and M

1088-09 Motichand and D Messrs Ghelabhoy Lalbhur and Co vs Makunji Depar J R Patel and Co

959-09 Bicknell M and K Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia vs Messrs Thakurdas and Co Thakurdas and Co.

1043-09 Thakurdas and Co Pragji Amboji Mistri vs Tribhovandas Virjivandas Wadia G and Co.

1100-09 Mirza M and M Goolam Hoosein bin Mahomed Ali bin Abdula Mahomed Azimkasmiri and another vs Fatmabai and others Crawford B and Co.

1002-09 Captain V Khatoobai vs Jiloobai widow and others Chitnis M and K.

998-09 Tyabji D and Co Ardeshir Curseiji Powalla vs Cowasji Sorabji Minibeck Jehangir and S.

441 Malvi H M and R Goordgal Gagabhai vs Narotamdas Gordhandas and another. Payne and Co.

283-05 Madhowji K and C R Sethna vs Lakhmidas Haridas Purshotam Little and Co Not to be called on before 20th March 1911

155-09 Tyabji D and Co Madhowrao Shivshankar and others Harischandra Soondarlal and others Ardeshir H D and Co Edgelow G W and Co

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

For Consent Decree.

513-10 Mirza M and M R D Sethna vs Maganlal Hargowandas and another Bhaishankar K and G

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

659-09 Payne and Co Cassamally Jivrajbhai Peerbhoy vs Sir Curimbhoy Ebrahim and others. Thakurdas and Co S B Mehta Matubhai J and M Edgelow G W and Co Kanga and S

702-10 Wadia G W and Co A W Campbell and others vs Khatao Hunsraj Jamshedji R and D.

For Further Directions and Cost on Commissioner's Report.

525-10 Payne and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Abubakar Noor Mahomed and others Pestonji R C and Co Jehangir G and B N B Vakil.

454-09 S A Tyabji for pauper Begum Zoroosing vs Burdyal Tivarins B Mehta.

Long Causes.

811-08 Madhowji K and C Vadilal Laluchand and others vs Shyamsunder Hardevdas and another N B Chotia.

930-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Haridas Lalji vs Narotam Raghowji and another, Bicknel M and R Ardeshir H D and Co.

947-08 Madhowji, K and Co Fulchand Serowji and others vs Sagarmal Serowji and others Malvi H and M and R.

830-09 Matubhai J and M Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh vs Manilal Maganlal Mehta, Edgelow G W and Co

930-09 Thakurdas and Co Fatmabai vs Mohurrumbai widow and others, Judah and S Smetham B and Co, Jehangir G and B

575-09 Edgelow G W and Co Madhowrao Ramchandra Ghopinde vs Balwant Ramchandra Soman, Shroff D and D

31-09 Tyabji D and Co Motesbai vs Choonilal Pitamber and others Ardeshir H D and Co Little and Co

805-09 Malvi H M and R Ahmed Nozzer Mahomed Fatehally and another vs Kunjbehari Ramnarayen and others, Captain and V

580-09 Malvi H M and R Harnandroi Fulchand vs Uttamchand Hushiarmal M B Chotia.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE ROBERTSON.)

Summary suit for hearing in Chamber.

60-11 Wadia G and Co Jafferji Adamji Karachiwalla vs Abdulally Hakimji Pugdiwalla

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

293-10 Ardeshir, H D and Co Ookerji Cowasji Oomrigar and others vs J Morgan and others In person Hiralal and Co.

1141-10 Matubai J and M Fakir Mahomed Pirbhoy Nathoo Shiribai Shamrao M and H, Thakurdas and Co Little and Co.

914-03 Jamshedji R and D Safiaboo vs Abdool Hoosein Abdoollaly and others Thakurdas and Co Pestonji R K and Co Jehangir G and B.

815-10 Mankekal and Co Lakhmidas Ramji vs Sallah Mahomed Dharamsey and others. Matubhai, J and M Little and Co.

63-09 Khanderao, L and M Jadhowji Narandas vs Vrijlal Govindji and others. Matubhai J and M and Devidas, Jehangir, G and B, Little and Co,

767-10 T A Ghandy, Bomanjibai vs Ahmed Ayoob Jehangir, G and B Settled.

4-09 Malvi H M and R Champalal Jhamchand and another vs Sarkikson Baldasrayen Tyabji D and Co.

1032-09 Tyabji D and Co Jeewanchand Gallabhai and Co vs Galabchand, Manalal and Co Payne and Co

1041-09 Captain and V A Haji Ismail and others vs Shah Manilal Lakhmidas and others Raghavaya B and N

961-09 Raghavya B and K Makanji Jugjiwan vs Mathurdas Kallianji and others Thakurdas and Co

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA; MARCH 9.

The Western depression is now situated in Sind and Rajputana and has given light rain in Baluchistan. A nearly general rainfall has occurred in Upper Burma and some falls are reported in Upper Assam. The forecast shows further rainfall in Baluchistan and an extension over Sind, Rajputana and the North-West Frontier Provinces, Kashmir, the Punjab, the West of the United Provinces. In Burma and Assam it shows no important change.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 9TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 9th March, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity in defect at Rawalpindi and Sirsa. Maximum temperature is in slight excess in the south-west Punjab and the extreme north; the minimum is higher than usual over nearly the whole division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme western districts and clear or very lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Agra and Mainpuri. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jacobabad records 0·12" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at Karachi and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Sind. Maximum temperature is in excess in Rajputana; the minimum is in excess at Bikaner and Jacobabad and above normal over the rest of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the northern half of the division and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect in west Central India and either equal to or above the average in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is in excess in the western half of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum is generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are heavily clouded at Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Hyderabad and generally in defect elsewere. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The depression is shown to-day between Jacobabad and Bikaner; it is undiminished in intensity. Light rain has fallen in upper Sind and cloud has increased in north-west India. There has also been some increase of cloud in the South of the Peninsula.

Light local showeres are likely in the Punjab and lower Sind. Isolated dust or thunder-storms may occur in Rajputana.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F, and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 9th March, was 29.903 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bundar is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or anaroid above zero of tide gauge be different from feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th March, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	9	14	20	0	35
Suez	9	2	20 p m.	0	40

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Kassala without additional charge. (20-6-09).

Cable Madagascar Reunion and Reunion Mauritius interrupted. (21-2-11)

Turkish route interrupted beyond Amara. (6-3-11)

Arabistan lines interrupted telegrams for Ahwaz and Mohammerah should be addressed "Post Bushire" whence there is a weekly post every Wednesday. Telegrams should reach Bushire not later than 16 hours (Standard Time) on Tuesday (8-3-11).

Bhamo route to China interrupted within the Indian frontier between Mandalay and Sagaing (9 3 11).

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GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

MR. BOURCHIER AND REALISM.

Mr. Arthur Bourchier, in a lecture lately delivered at Oxford University, and received with great favour made some remarks concerning realism on the stage that deserve consideration. He appears to have rather vague ideas as to the term "realism," and this is not surprising. Our logical neighbours across the Channel, writes a Home correspondent, possess the gift for classification; such terms as "realiste," "naturaliste," "romantique," "closique," "symboliste" "impressioniste," &c., when applied to drama really have a meaning, and are used by them with a fair amount of correctness; whilst in such matters we exhibit an independence that leads to much confusion. "Realistic" used to be applied to Drury Lane, in reference to the real fire-engine, real hansom-cap, and so on. In fact, the term for a long time was confined to scenery and accessories. In this sense the realists nowadays are the fashionable managers who are realistic to a ruinous degree, and in their efforts to make their accessories look real and solid spend large sums of money with a return of less than a penny in the pound. The sooner the mania for his kind of realism disappears the sooner we shall have real progress on the stage. Apparently, however, Mr. Bourchier was not using the term "realist" in this sense, in one passage, and afterwards employed it much more correctly in relation to the style of plays and presumably to the style that he does not like, though he has given us a taste of it ere now.

"DEATH ON THE STAGE."

Let me quote a passage or two. "We may say, I think, that the modern drama is realistic. I do not mean by that that it is coarse and brutal. We are apt to put the adjective 'grim' before realism, but life is not so bad. I hope, that realism on the stage must be offensive. That it sometimes is must be attributable to the author who chooses a subject that cannot be made pleasant or to the actor who misunderstands what is asked of him." The last twelve words rather seem to refer to such matters as the acting of the Sicilian players or certain matters that have gone out of date, such as the horrible death scenes by poison that were in vogue about twenty-five years ago, when famous players used to visit hospitals in order to learn how to be horrible, even repulsive, in death upon the stage. Perhaps, too, Mr. Bourchier is having a dig at the painful scene in "The Belle." Anyhow it may be said that these words relate to "realism" in acting, which has nothing to do with "realism" in drama, but has often been associated with entirely non-realistic plays. He continues, after a passage that may be skipped: "Realism without taste is almost worse than artificiality; and the man who wishes to present real life on the stage should be very careful what subjects he chooses. That realism has the bad name it has is because the realist has an idea that he does best when treating unpleasant subjects. Surely the man with the power of reconstructing life upon the stage should not be less able to deal with the pleasant than with the unpleasant: Above all things, let the realist remember that it was not the absence of clothes, but the presence of innocence that gave its charm to the Garden of Eden." Here we have a definite charge against realists, yet, I should perhaps say, and indefinite charge; indeed, it is a pity Mr. Bourchier is not more circumstantial. He refers to "realism" as the presentation of real life upon the stage, and then says that "realism" has a bad name. Has it? If so, among whom has it a bad name? There can be no doubt that the tendency of modern drama is towards presenting real life upon the stage; but, except in the case of the works of Sir Arthur Pinero, the efforts of the realists—to adopt Mr. Bourchier's third use of the name—as a rule are banished from the theatres which Mr. Arthur Bourchier honours with his presence. It will be seen that the popular actor makes two charges against the realist: one that he prefers treating unpleasant to pleasant subjects, the other in the puzzling epigram—"it was not the absence of clothes, but the presence of innocence, that gave its charm to the Garden of Eden." I confess that I do not quite appreciate the point of the epigram, but I imagine that it is intended to suggest that the realists sin in the direction of immodesty or indelicacy. Happy realists; they sin in company with the Shakespeare whom Mr. Bourchier worships! For there are plenty of immodest and indelicate passages in his plays which are omitted, more or less completely, in our days when his dramas are acted, but, in fact, are known very well by us to be there.

CONVENTIONALISTS AND REALISTS.

It seems a bold thing in the champion of the conventional theatre to cast such reproaches; for when the realists handle immodest or indelicate matters—take, for instance, such extreme cases as "Ghosts" or "Les Avaries"—they do so after the fashion of the surgeon, who cannot shirk operations on a point of modesty or delicacy. The conventional theatre, it is true, avoids such themes, partly, at least, because its self-given mission is to chant a kind of hymn of sex almost continually. Fundamentally the difference between the realists and the conventionalists—the latter no doubt flatter themselves that they are the idealists—lies in their attitude towards sex, and the difference is exhibited in two ways. The first is that the realists, whilst recognising the [illegible] even terrible, importance of sex in re[illegible] refuse to admit that drama ought to [illegible]sively to sex; on the other [illegible]rely produce a play [illegible]ex is not the chief [illegible]nother way, one [illegible] though the [illegible]m," claim [illegible]ith little [illegible]den the [illegible] is the [illegible] other [illegible]ers like [illegible] since [illegible]ve have [illegible]tional [illegible]the fact [illegible]ddening. [illegible]proper- [illegible]than the [illegible]dening. [illegible]that the [illegible]g. One [illegible]ly after [illegible]dly be re- [illegible]of realistic [illegible]t scenery, [illegible]wn artists [illegible]the costly [illegible]conclusion, [illegible]the conven- [illegible]e dangerous [illegible]d there is a [illegible]e playhouses [illegible]alism, costly [illegible]has been one [illegible]ho, is being [illegible]there should [illegible]simultaneous- [illegible]y-production. [illegible]is very un- [illegible]s. However, [illegible]licated to be [illegible]is quite long

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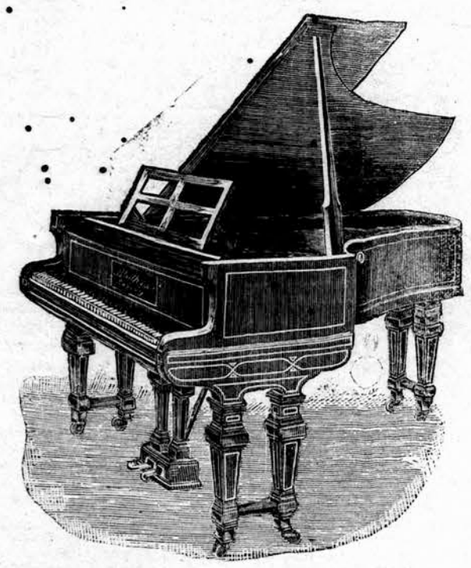

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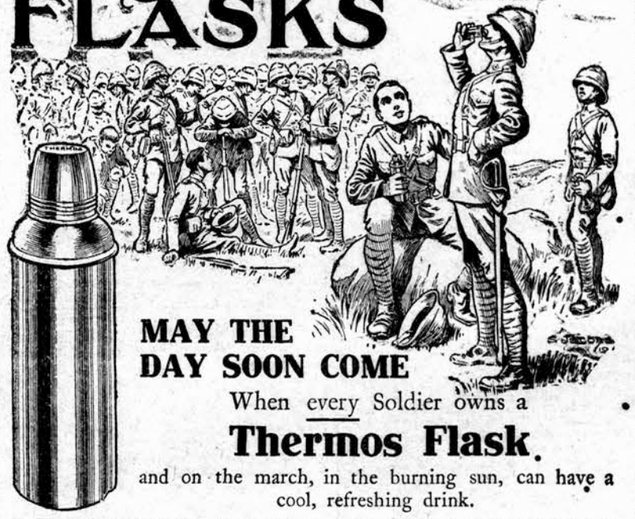

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Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers. I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail, I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. PRABHU, Government Telegraphs.
8th September, 1908.

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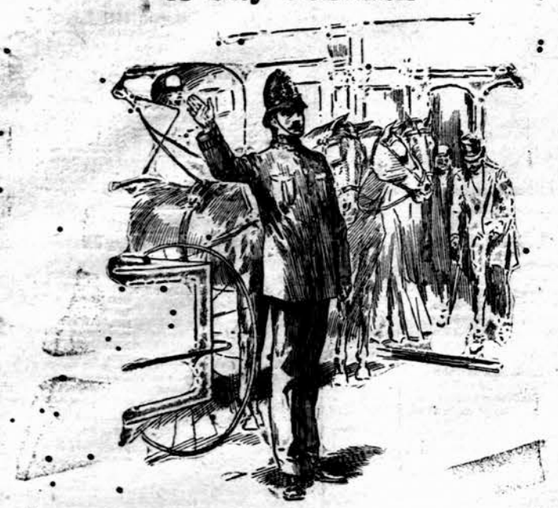
A City Constable



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Quite removed.

Constable Lawrence, 398, High Road, Tottenham, writes:—"Possibly there is not an occupation more nerve trying than that of a "point-duty" policeman, especially when the roads are slippery and the drivers have a difficulty in holding up their horses. Add to this, the skidding of motor omnibus and the dodging of taxi-cabs, &c., it will be seen that my duty is not a pleasant one. I am sure that no one would care to change places with us for more than a few minutes, for it would at once be felt that the dangers are too numerous to cope with. Policemen look big, strong men, but are just as likely to get run down in health as other men, and this is what happened to me sometime ago, when I suffered from headaches, nerve-depression, lassitude and rheumatic pains. After trying many remedies, I was recommended Phosferine, and can say that it is a wonderful renewer of health, and seems to put fresh life into one from the first dose. I am now quite myself again, and very thankful that Phosferine was brought to my notice."—March 5, 1910.

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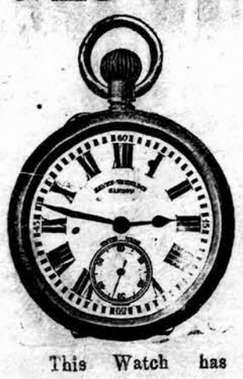

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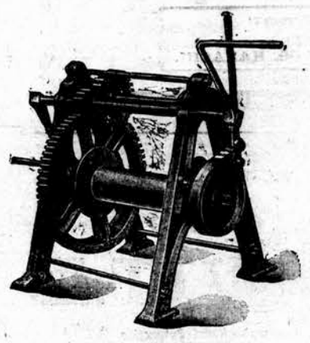

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